THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,285—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY—FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1911 PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY IN THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1911				
15th March	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10513
22nd "	* ARCADIA	7000	....	...
29th "	PERSIA	7951	....	...
5th April	MARMORA	10509	....	...
12 "	CALEDONIA	7556	....	...
19 "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
26 "	MANTUA	10884	....	...
3 May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9508
10 "	ARABIA	7803	....	...
17 "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10690
24 "	EGYPT	7912	....	...
31 "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9681
7 June	PERSIA	7951	....	...
14 "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7092
21 "	CALEDONIA	7556	....	...
28 "	DEVANHA	8093	MALWA	10883
5 July	HIMALAYA	6896	....	...
12 "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
19 "	ARABIA	7933	....	...
26 "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
2 Aug.	EGYPT	7912	....	...

Above Mail Steamers are fitted with SS TELEGRAPHY.

Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, London,

Brindisi transhipping to a connecting Said.

the BALLARD PIER on day passengers must attend at that place Medical Inspection by the Health rt.

engers cannot go on board the

PASSENGER STEAMER,

Special Rates,

DIA," 7,000 tons, will leave VEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, EILLES, PLYMOUTH and Passengers in ONE CLASS

Return, Rs. 748 or Rs. 991 Rs. 792 or Rs. 949 Surtax.

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NG FROM BOMBAY TO RSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Olympia	5124	Geo. Mitchell	26th Mar. 1911
Circassia	5716	C F Osborne R N R	15th Apl. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	24th " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	7th May "
Elysia	6368	A. Haig	20th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	10th June "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 803	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharge either recent or inveterate by injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., 34 Tavistock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
※ THERAPION ※
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	17th March.	6 a.m.	† direct.
Linga	2171	Mon.	20th March.	11 a.m.	*P D & G M.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs.	23rd March.	9 a.m.	via G. M.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
*Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 23rd March calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Madura," 1956 tons, on Monday, the 20th March, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on Thursday, 23rd March, calling at Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA,

(Fortnightly.)

A Steamer sailing on or about the 25th March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

17th March, 1911.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on
...mbea	5,685	...Rebufat	...13th April 1911.
...and Behic	6,385	...Guionnet	...11th May 1911.
...donien	4,130	...Lafont	... 8th June 1911.
...lien	4,143	...Sellier	... 6th July 1911.
...nesien	6,363	...Bruno	...31st July 1911.
...	4,147	...Riquier	... 3rd Aug. 1911.
...alien	6,365	...	...28th Sept. 1911.

THURSDAY

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

...EN TICKETS can be made available for one ... the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return ...by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations ...Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT ...ND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
...aledonien	4,130	...Lafont	...24th Mar. 1911.
...Oceanien	4,143	... Sellier	...21st April "

For further particulars apply to—
J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. Rubattino	4,580	L. Manchi	...15th April 1911
D. Balduino	4,580	D. Maganzino	...15th May 1911

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

*Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa.* 1st Class, Rs. 728; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Capra	6,000	G. Figari	...16th April 1911
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	...16th May 1911

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 142 to ....to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—
G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.



THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about 1911.
b Sultan	2,884	Jantzen	...19th March
a Markgraf	3,830	Ihle	...22nd "
a Praisident	3,300	Bremer	...12th April.
b Somali	2,700	Stoffregen	...19th "

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—
A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.
54, Medow Street, Bombay, 2nd March, 1911.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted,
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 285,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MALACCA	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	MANILA	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	NEW YORK	ZLOILO
HONGKONG	PEKING	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Oebq
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Rangoon	Klang (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Colombo	Serembau (F. M States.)	Tientsin
Karachi	Bangkok	Hankow
Amritsar	Batavia	Yokohama
Penang	Sourabaya	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *
* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
5 15-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
* If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

BOMBAY RACES.

To obtain a thorough appreciation of all the special and interesting features of a race as a whole, to anxiously watch the performance or form of a horse in which you are most interested and to enjoy a race from the start to an exhilarating finish, you cannot do without one of the following.

BINOCULARS.—

GOERZ—TRIEDER
NEO—TRIEDER
HELI—TRIEDER
PAGOR
LONDON DERBY
MARCKS' PRISM.

They are revelations in power, precision and field of view. The use of any one of the foregoing glasses will present to your sight something

NEW AND EXTRAORDINARY,

as they possess the power of Binocular Telescopes six times their size and they will give you a phenomenal field which cannot be obtained in any other form of binocular or telescope.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS, &C.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following :—
GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.
MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.
PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.
ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white) highly patronized for its excellence.
WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZELNUTS always in Stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

MALARIA MIXTURE, prepared by FRANCESCO RANA of Bari, in Italy, cure guaranteed.
BRIOSCHI'S 'CETRATE,' an effervescent drink for the young and aged use freely in every house in Italy.
Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine, in great demand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and Liqueurs from The High Class House of Italy and France.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s 'ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.

THE

Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS

FROM

1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° " "
Monkey 125° " "
Elephant in tins and bulk.

MONGINI BROTHERS

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATE

CHOCOLATE CREAMS
CHOCOLATE ALMONDS
CHOCOLATE NOUGOT
CHOCOLATE PEPPERMINTS
} Fresh made at their Confectionery Works.

Also
PETERS' CHOCOLATES
FRYS' CHOCOLATES
CAILLERS' CHOCOLATES
CADBURYS' CHOCOLATES
MORIONDS' & GARIGLIOS' CHOCOLATES
MILK CHOCOLATE
CHOCOLATE in tins
CHOCOLATE in packets
Presentation Boxes of CHOCOLATES, etc. etc.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

TEA AWARDED COFFEE

3

GOLD MEDALS

AT

NAGPUR, JALGAON & BROACH

EXHIBITIONS

FOR

SUPERIORITY PEARSE & Co., EXCELLENCE.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply in this Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," 2 Bombay to the Bosphorous." Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9. care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on TUESDAY, the 28th March, 1911, at 3 P. M. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1910.

To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th March to the 12th April 1911, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th March, 1911.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on TUESDAY, the 28th March, 1911, at 3-15 P. M. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1910.

To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th March to the 11th April, 1911, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th March, 1911.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

A THROUGH SERVICE of TRAINS with Dining Cars, attached throughout the day and Corridor Coaches will be introduced, on and from the 1st April, 1911, between Bombay, Umballa and Kalka (for Simla) via Rutlam, Muttra, Delhi, Meerut and Saharanpur.

Fast Trains will connect at Rutlam with these Expresses to and from Mhow and Indore from and to Bombay.

TIMINGS.

Bombay	...Dep.	21-15	Simla	...Dep.	8- 0
Rutlam	...Arr.	10-20	Kalka	...Arr.	14-43
Do.	...Dep.	10-35	Do.	...Dep.	16- 0
Muttra	...Arr.	22-22	Umballa	...Arr.	18-22
Do.	...Dep.	22-42	Do.	...Dep.	19- 0
Delhi	...Arr.	1-45	Saharanpur	...Arr.	20-48
Do.	...Dep.	2- 5	Do.	...Dep.	21-22
Meerut	...Arr.	3-49	Meerut	...Arr.	23-43
Do.	...Dep.	3-59	Do.	...Dep.	23-53
Saharanpur	...Arr.	6-21	Delhi	...Arr.	1-36
Do.	...Dep.	6-36	Do.	...Dep.	2- 0
Umballa	...Arr.	8-20	Muttra	...Arr.	4-55
Do.	...Dep.	8-40	Do.	...Dep.	5-15
Kalka	...Arr.	11- 0	Rutlam	...Arr.	17-20
Do.	...Dep.	11-30	Do.	...Dep.	17-40
Simla	...Arr.	18-20	Bombay	...Arr.	7-15

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th February, 1911.

FOR SALE.

OFFERS will be received up to the 1st April, 1911, by Lieutenant-Commander the Hon. R. O. B. BRIDGEMAN, R.N., for the purchase of the composite single screw gunboat "REDBREAST" with her engines, boilers and all fittings and stores now on board, as she lies in the Wet Basin, Government Dockyard, Bombay.

The "Redbreast" was built in Government Dockyard, Pembroke, in 1889, is 165 feet long, 31 feet beam, and 805 tons displacement and 720 indicated Horse Power.

The Fittings and Stores comprise:—

Boats, awnings, auxiliary machinery, anchors and cables, pumps and fire engines, and electric light apparatus.

The purchaser must remove the Vessel from the Government Dockyard, within one fortnight of purchase, at his own risk and expense. Dismantling will not be permitted in the Government Dockyard. No guarantee will be given with the boilers.

Twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on acceptance of Tender, balance before vessel is removed from Dockyard. The acceptance of Tenders is subject to the decision of Admiralty, by whom a reserve price has been fixed.

Applications to view the ship and examine detailed list of stores for sale with ship, and any further particulars should be addressed to Lieutenant-Commander the Hon. R. O. B. BRIDGEMAN, R. N., Admiral's House, Woodhouse Road, Bombay.

R. O. B. BRIDGEMAN,
Lieutenant-Commander, R. N.

6th March, 1911.

HOCKEY.

THE AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT, 1911.

THE AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT, this year, will start on THURSDAY, 30th March. Entries CLOSE on MONDAY, 20th March.

Drawing will take place at the Gymkhana, on THURSDAY, 23rd March, at 6-30 p.m., and all Teams entered are invited to send a representative.

Entrance Fee, Rs. 25.

The winners are entitled to hold the Aga Khan Cup and the Runners up the Smith Challenge Shield for one year in India.

Gold and Silver Medals will be given to the Winners and Runners up respectively.

Secretaries of Gymkhanas and Regimental teams are requested to let the undersigned know the names of the Players before March 15th, in order that arrangements may be made for their accommodation if possible.

Entries should be sent as soon as possible with fee to the undersigned.

Rules, 1910-1911.

W. R. SHARPE,
H. S. G. VIDAL,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, Bombay Gymkhana.

Bombay, 16th February, 1911.

TO FREEMASONS.

"CLIPPINGS FROM A ROUGH ASHLAR".

A COLLECTION of Masonic and other Verse by P. M. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, F. R. S. L. (Lond), F. R. S. A. (Dublin), Dedicated by Permission to R. W. B. the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, K. C. I. E., P. D. G. M., Bombay.

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AIR NAVIGATION!

GREAT SENSATIONAL EXHIBITION

ON THE

OVAL!

MONOPLANE FLIGHTS IN BOMBAY.

CLOSE AND NEAR INSPECTION OF AEROPLANES.

None should miss the opportunity!

ONLY FOR A SHORT TIME.

See what latest Science can do!

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Admittance 4 As.

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THE ROYAL WARWICKSHIRE REGIMENTAL AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB,

Will present at 9-30 P. M. on MARCH 23RD and 24TH,

A MUSICAL BURLESQUE ENTITLED

THE MODERN ALADDIN

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THE BAND of the Royal Warwickshire Regt. will form the Orchestra.

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"MESSINA."

&c., &c., &c.

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Saturday, 18th „ Band at 6 to 8 & 9-30 to 11-30.
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PURE POT STILL. Famous for 100 Years.

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AUCTION SALE TO-DAY, at 2-30 P.M., of Billiard Table by Lazarus, Household and Office Furniture, Safes, etc., next to Paper Currency Office, Esplanade Road.

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TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-30 p.m.(S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred pa'anquin office shigram in good order.
1 second hand rubber-tyred victoria in good order.
1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria with a strong chestnut horse and horse.
1 Bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey pony quiet in harness.
1 vis-a-vis victoria, with a grey Arab horse.
1 handsome strong light steel rubber-tyre-vis-a-vis, with a grey Arab horse and a set of new harness.
1 bay waler gelding, about 14-2 high, in excellent condition, and in daily use, and a splendid saddle horse. Nag parted with as owner left Bombay.
The property of a Gentleman proceeding to Europe—
1 bay cob, goes well in harness.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Landed Property, on the Elphinstone Land Estate, Clive Road, Bombay.

Under instructions from Mr. Virpar Dewjee, the mortgagee of the property, and at the risk and on account of the heirs and legal representatives of Bai Ratanbai, widow of Nursey Keshavjee, and Bai Jethbai, widow of Megbji Dewsey, the mortgagors of the property, and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 2nd day of November, 1893, between the said Bai Ratanbai and Bai Jethbai of the one part, and said Mr. Virpar Dewjee of the other part, Messrs BENNETT & Co. Auctioneers, will on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of March 1911, at 5. p. m. (Standard Time,) sell by Public Auction on the premises, the undermentioned property.

All that piece or parcel of land leased from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,408 square yards, with the messuages tenements or dwelling-house and godowns standing thereon, and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the north by a Road-way named Clive First Row, on or towards the south by the lands in the occupation of Lallji Shamji, on or towards the east by Clive Road, on or towards the west by Russool Street, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186, and by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 4896 and 4870, and Street Nos. 12-2a and 222. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pestanjee, Rustim, Kola & Co; Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 14, Cuffe Parade Bungalow, Colaba Reclamation, opposite the Colaba Railway Station, the very valuable and neatly made artistic design household furniture by Benjamin, Roberts and others, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table and chairs by Benjamin, elegant made sideboard, drawing-room suite lined silk in 10 pieces, real crown derbyvases with gold flower, blackwood open carved furniture, one nearly new ebonised grand cottage piano in good order, single and double mirror door aLayrahs, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, combination chest-of-drawers, cloth and gown presses, Singer sewing machines, large electric figure lamp, real pariate figures, book cases, one large Milner's fire proof safe, tiled top teapoys, English combination writing desk, one large travelling chest of best Elkington platedware consisting of spoons and forks, etc., large Imari vases, Corinthian pillar hall lamp by Army and Navy, table lamps, medicine chest, old China plates and jars, one pair richly engraved curry dishes and one tea set in four pieces by Reed and Barton, upholdster chairs, brass and iron bedsteads, jail-made cane chairs, fancy beeded chucks, mother-o'-pearl inlaid screen, hatstand, meatsafe, cooking utensils, Persian carpets, etc., etc., the property of J. C. Brooks proceeding to England and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE ON THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p. m.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at First Floor. Arthur Crawford Market, opposite the Head Police Office, the very valuable and neatly made household furniture, by Breslauer and others, rich glass and crockery ware, best platedware, rich dinner and dessert sets, large telescopic dining table and chairs, sideboard and dinner wagons, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, lined silk tapestry, fancy drawing room cabinets, single and double mirror door almyrahs, one sweet-toned cottage piano, marble top dressing and washhand tables, handsome Japanese flower wases and rich table ornaments, rich pictures, cloth and gown presses, corner cabinets, chest of drawers, fancy centre pieces, large writing desk, majolica jardiniers and flower pots, show cases, blackwood carved furniture, book cases, tiled top teapoys, real Chubb's safe with Chubb lock and key, brass and iron bedstead, screens, table, hall and hanging lamps, meatsafe, ice box with refrigerator, rich carpets, aviary with birds, copper utensils, etc., etc., the property of Douglas Bennett, Esqr., Superintendent of Markets and others. Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

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Bombay, 17th March, 1911.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK, REVIVES THE DEPRESSED

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Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
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Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... „ 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... „ 16,850,000

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A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, AND BILLIARD TABLE BY LAZARUS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 17th instant at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, opposite the National Bank of India, and next to Paper Currency Office, on Esplanade Road Fort, by order of the concerned, valuable household and office furniture, such as English cabinets, English tapestry lined, drawing room, suit of sofas and chairs, mirror almirahs, roll top self closing office table in excellent order, teak and blackwood roll top office desk, brass bedstead, English and other safes with Chubb and other locks with stands, dressing and wash hand tables, hat stand, verranna benches marble topped tables, meatsafe, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, dinner waggon, book case, small and large size writing table, teapoys, English flower vases, table and hanging lamps, 400 days' winding timepiece, copying press, duplicating machine, full size billiard table by Lazarus of Calcutta with accessories complete in good order, large Indian carpets, China jars, blackwood carved table and flower stand, large coal cooking stove, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the mortgagee in possession and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Messrs J. S. MODY and Co. will on SUNDAY, the 19th instant, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, near the Mazagaon Tram Terminus, in L... Lane, valuable household furniture, such as draw... room sofas and chairs, marble topped tables ... teapoys, writing and dining table, dinner wa... brass double bedstead, mirror almirahs, war... chest of drawers, pictures, table ornaments, gl... crockeryware, large lot of glass table ornament... ing lamps, flower vases, etc.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY ...

Bombay, 17th March, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE... AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION A... 31, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BO...

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTI... LARGE PIECES OF VACA... GROWING MANGO, COCOAN... FRUIT TREES, at Palli Malla ... Mr. Jalbhoy Sethna's property ... Hill, adjoining the Europe... Bandra, and the said properties ... western side of the Hill facing t...

Messrs. SORABJI COW... Auctioneers, will, under instructi... gagee and with the consent of... by Public Auction, on SUND... March, 1911, on the respective ... ing properties at 4-30 p. m. (S. ...

PARTICULARS OF THE...

A piece of land containin... 3,620 square yards together ... shop, and stable built the... Malla, Main Road, facin... property of Mr. Jalbho... mango trees on the... portion of the ... No. 328, Pot N... 1, 2, 6, 7, and... 10, Survey ... Pot Nos. ... Nos. 13 ... and 1...

O... kind. ... Fireproof ... the famous scien... B. Sc., F. C. S. ... The inspection of our war... HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM... HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE! SALE! SALE!

ENORMOUS REDUCTION AT CHINA-JAPAN STORES.

39-41 ABDUL REHMAN STREET, Near Crawford Market.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

		Subscription Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly	...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	...	„ 13 12	„ 11 8
Quarterly	...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly	...	„ 2 8	„ 2 0

SINGLE COPY ... ... ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly	...	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly	...	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly	...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... TWO ANNAS.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line... ... ... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	... Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.	
Second Insertion	... „ 3-8	do.
Third Insertion ...	... „ 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion	... „ 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards	... „ 2-0	do.
Minimum charge	... „ 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, March 15.] [BOMBAY, March 16.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
1-2 per cent. Consols ...	81 1-8	un	chgd
do. Rentes ...	97 1-2	un	chgd
1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	96 3-4	un	chgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	64 3-8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	24 3-8		1-8
do. 2 months' hence...	24 1-2		3-16
Bar Silver in New York ...	52 7-8		1-4
Exchange on London at Paris...	25 28 1-2		1-2
do. do. at Berlin...	20-45		1-2
do. do. New York...	4-85 1-8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 p.c.	since 9th inst.	
do. Short London Bills 3 months' sight..	2 7-16		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 1-4	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 5-8		1-4
do. 7 day Market Loans...	3	un	chgd

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 7-8 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver.—Buyers satisfied.
...unt paid into the Bank of England, about

COUNCIL BILLS.

...eriodical Biddings for Council Bills on India ... 80,00,000.
10,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta
7,80,000 " to Bombay
4,20,000 " to Madras
...22,00,000
...cutta at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) ...t. above that rate in full.
...bay at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) ... above that rate in full.
... allotment, Calcutta and Bombay
...nsfers :—
1,70,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
4,80,000 " to Bombay.
2,00,000 " to Madras.
...000
...tta at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) ...ve that rate in full.
... at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) ...ove that rate in full.
...otment, Calcutta and Bom-
...sold during the week end-... including last Public Sale,
...t week Rs. 80,00,000.
...OF GOLD.
...RT SAID, March 16.
...ledonia" has shipped
...eady. ...ady. ...et. ...ing.
...-1-4
...33 1-2 unchgd
...April.—Value.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Gujrat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ...46 3-4+1-2
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ...48 1-2+1-2
Do. Months—May.-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ...42 unchgd
Do. Months—June-July.—Buyers.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quieter.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship ...71 7-8—1-8
Do. Months—April-May.—Done.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Tone of Linseed—Quiet but steady.
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) ...68 1-2+1-2
Do. Months—Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg.—Nearest Value.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New-York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 12 1-4 unchgd
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ...67—Value.—Quiet.
METALS—
Copper Braziers ...£66 3-4
Yellow Metal ... d 6
Standard Copper G M B... £55 1-16
FREIGHT—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal ... 9.
BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW—
Finest Australian Beef Tallow ... 35-3
" " Mutton Tallow ... 36
General Tone of Tallow auction—Steady.
ARRIVALS—
"Trowbridge," "Oceanien."
SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ...13-3—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment...May-Aug.
Tone—Firmer.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...13—Sellers.
Do Months of Shipments ...March-April.
Tone—No business.
German Beet-root 88 o/o ...10 3 1-2—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...April.
Tone—Steady, more business doing.
E A B & Similar Crystals C & F India ...14-3—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...March-Aug.
Tone—Quiet.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...11 10 1-2—Value.
Months of Shipments ...March.
Tone—Quiet.
Java Sugar—General Tone—Unchanged. Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING] [16TH March, 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
1 Box Sovs ...	300	Aden	A S M'sree
Rupees	1,200	do	do
2 Pkgs Sovs...	405	do	C Khooshal
Gold Coins...	48,216	do	do.
2 Bundles Sovs	1,897	Busreh	S A M Meer
Gold Coins ...	2,697	do	do
Rupees........	3,910	do	do
2 Cases Sovs...	34,500	Jeddah	The B and P S N Co
Rupees ...	3,000	do	do
17 Pkgs Sovs...	1,19,115	do	Sundry Importers
Gold Coins...	51,582	do	do
Rupees ...	9,420	do	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY, BY RAIL, on 14th March, 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	29	34,421
B B and C I Railway ...	29	34,313

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—
The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bengal is 38 lakhs up.

EXCHANGE :—
The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-32d. to 1s. 4 1-6d. T. T. the latter rate being obtainable in one or two places. There has however been little inquiry for telegraphic. The demand rate was 1s. 4-16d., and for 3 months' sight Credits 1s. 4 7-32d., but private bills continue scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32 to 1-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 3-16d. April
Do. France	...171
Do. Marks	...138 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...132
Shanghai "	...176 3-4
Japan "	...149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The market opened at 96 5-16 for Cash and the Settlement, and after declining to 96 1-4 has improved to 96 3-8, at which rate it closes steady. A moderate business has been done during the day.

We quote :—
Cash ... ... Rs. 96 6 0
Settlement ... ... " 96 6 0

BULLION :—
Bar Silver in London yesterday closed 1-8 lower for ready at 24 3-8 and 3-16 lower for delivery in two months at 24 1-2. New York was 1-4 lower at 52 7-8. The local market opened at 61 3-8 ex duty and has improved during the day closing as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	Rs.	24	0	0
Australian " ...	"	24	0	0
Sovereigns " ...	"	15	0	0
Silver Ready ex-duty ...	"	61	8	0
" 1st settlement ...	"	61	8	0
" 2nd settlement ...	"	61	15	0

COTTON.

...REPORT :—
...ket opened steadier at Rs. 349-50 for ...h, and advanced gradually during the ...ess was done at Colaba at Rs. 354 1-2. ...d that some tenders of good Broach have ...o-day, and will be taken up. Except in ...e is little or nothing doing in contracts. ...se the market is irregular, and good ... 353 1-2.
...y cotton there has been a fair demand ...rs to-day, and mills have also been ...he turnover at Colaba showed some ...t.

...ONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
...M G Broach	...362	April
...M G Broach	...365	March
...M G Broach	...353 1-2	"
...e M G Wardha Hinganghat	...353	"
...e M G Nagpur Kampti	...350	"
...e M G Damangaum Pulgaon	...345	"
...ine M G Khangaum Akola	...339	"
Fine M G Amraoti	...339	"
Fine M G Muttia	...324-5	"
F G M G Khandeish	...308	"
Fine M G Khandeish	...326-7	"
Fine M G Bengals	...314	"
F G H G Bengals	...296	"
Good Westerns H G	...348	Apl.-May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	...360	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—
Opening Tone ... ... Steady.
Estimated Sales ... ... 8,000 bales
Total Imports ... ... 15,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July
7·50	7·50	7·50	7·47
+ 1	+ 1	+ 1	+ 1

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
7·43	7·20	6·89	6·75	6·68
+ 3	+3	+5	+3	+2

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market is quiet but steady.
We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 12 4 0 B. T.
April-May ... ... " 12 14 0 R. T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is easier.
We quote :—
Brown Delhi April-May... Rs. 6 13 0 R. T.
Ready Yellow Guzerat ready " 7 14 0 B. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—
The market is quiet.
We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs.	52	8	0
Mimbara ...	"	53	8	0
Yellow Hinganghat ...	"	56	8	0
Red Jubbulpore ...	"	49	8	0
Black Ratni ...	"	45	8	0

POPPYSEED :—
The market is firm.
We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 10 13 0 B. T.
April-May ... Rs. 10 13 0 "

CASTORSEED :—
Market quiet.
We quote :—
Ready and forward ... Rs. 36 0 0

COTTONSEED :—
Market steady.
We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 26 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—
Market quiet.
We quote :—
Bold ... Rs. 44 8 0
Small ... Rs. 43 8 0

WHEAT :—
The market is quiet but steady.
We quote :—
White Delhi Apl.-May Rs. 14 15 0 R. T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,585
Bank of Burma	136
Bank of India	64
Eastern Bank	71
Indian Specie	52

MILLS.

David	368 3-4
Manockji Petit	2,625
Standard	915

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	170
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	124
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	16

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley	400 C. D.

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	9,08?	bales.
Wheat	4,120	cwts.
Linseed	43,1?5	"
Rapeseed	1,?04	"
Gingellyseed	1,7?1	"
Poppyseed	56	"
Groundnuts...	?562	"
Castorseed...	?,788	"
Rice	1 5,932	"
Myrabollams...	3,681	"
Cottonseed...	15,931	"
Mowraseed...	3	"
Gram	527	"
Joowar	379	"
Maize	358	"

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

The balance of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 28th February 1911 in India and in England amounted to £19,218,156, and was held in the following form :—

1 Rupees in India equivalent to at $1 = Rs. 15)......£ 2,534,302
2 Cash placed by the Secretary of State for India in Council at short notice......£ 1,444,602
3 British and Colonial Government Securities and Corporation of London Bonds ......£ 15,239,252
Total ... 19,218,156

DAILY EXPORTS—MARCH 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Olympia s—500 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co ; 29 bales wool, G Gangadas ; 200 bales hemp, H Govindjee, 59 bales wool, E Dossa and Co.
City of Benares s—760 cwts turmeric Baner and Krause ; 100 bales hemp, M Nuthoobhoy and Co ; 3,900 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 5 ... silk waste, and 3 bales silk kakoon, Killick Nixon and Co; 4,014 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 416 cwts myrabollams, Ebji Oomersey.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Olympia s—1,983 cwts gingellyseed, and 3,672 cwts linseed, 2,970 cwts wheat, John Fachiri ; 110 bales hemp, Volkart Bros ; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Eugenie S Embirico s—25 chests cotton, 1,999 cwts groundnuts, and 24,500 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.
City of Benares s—50 bales hemp, M Nuthoobhoy and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.
Olympia s—50 bales hemp, H Govindji.

FOR LONDON.
Arcadia s—303 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co ; 5,281 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji ; 500 cwts myrabollams, Ebji Oomersey; 2,015 cwts myrabollams, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co ; 450 bales hemp, H Govindji ; 309 bales hemp, Turner Morrison, and Co ; 8,008 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 50 cases bricks Nizamuddin and Co ; 810 cwts nox vomica and 200 cwts turmeric, and 52 cases cardamomseed, R Jiwandas and Co ; 102 cwts horns, and 2 bales woollen carpets, A A Bandally, 136 bundles horns, J M Rahimtola, 130 cwts horns, E Mahomed.
Pearlmoor s—2,001 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck.
Umsinga s—650 bales hemp, M Nuthoobhoy and Co.
Persia s—19 bales cowhides, P E Boyce and Sons ; 2,400 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.
Olympia s—250 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAVRE.
Siberian s—52 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons.
Kratos s—200 cwts turmeric, and 200 cwts turmeric, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Clan Maclean s—340 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 10,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 4,637 cwts linseed, D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co; 4,000 cwts in linseed, S Cooverji.
Tullochmoor s—1,600 tons manganese ore, Schroder Smidt and Co.
Pearlmoor s—660 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.
Chupra s—4,077 cwts linseed, M Valubhdass; 2,000 cwts bone pieces, Croft Mody, and Co; 1,485 bales cotton, Gaddam and Co; 32,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 664 cwts gum, S Ceowerji and Co.
Climatis s—508 cwts myrabollams, W Bucher, 1,005 cwts myrabollams, Parekh Brothers and Co.

FOR HULL.
Hidalgo s—21,600 cwts linseed, 151 bales Ralli Bros; 4,024 cwts castorseed, and 4,875 cwts cottonseed Arjoon Khimji; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, and 2,010 cwts castorseed L Pragji.
Farn s—3,660 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.
Khosrou s—100 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co; 400 bales cotton, Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.
Ellema s—110 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 440 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 440 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 288 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR FIUME.
Ellenia s—115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton A Moritz and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.
Hidalgo s—835 cwts mustarseed, Baner and Krause

FOR HAMBURG.
Lichtenfels s—110 bales cotton, M Jethabhoy & Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, and 115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts linseed Ralli Bros; 1000 cwts myrabollams, Parekh Brothers and Co.
Lamington s—3,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 16th March, 1911.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	15	6	28 p.m.	14	56
Teheran ...	16	1	20 p.m.	1	...
Suez	16	2	20 p m.	0	40

THE El Moayed, of Cairo, states that a Moslem Missionary Society has appointed a Commission for the purpose of translating into Japanese the Islam written by Seyid Emir Alijudhindi, who is said to be no other than the Right Hon'ble Syed Amir Ali·

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as, for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

LANE—HARRISON—February 23, at St. George's Church, Madura, South India, by the Rev. F. E. Cameron, Guy W. Lane, Indian Police, third son of the Rev. E. A. Lane, Bath, to Pearl Ellen, younger daughter of H. Barrymore Harrison, Esq., Anerley, S.E.

DEATH.

EALES—February 23, at Kalka, George Eales, aged 68 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

English Mail due at 5 a. m.
Students' Literary and Scientific Society, Girls' School, Prize Distribution, Framji Cowasji Institute, 5-50 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Special attraction, our star film "Messina."
Skating Rink : Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies Session, 9 to 10 a.m., Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p.m.

Maxim : "Lend only what you can afford to lose." —OLD PROVERB.

ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" will leave Bombay harbour to-morrow at 2-39 p. m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for the Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Ibo, Quilimane, Chinde, Beira-Daressalam Lourenco Marques and places in South Africa per s.s. 'Sultan" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. to-morrow, Saturday.

SAD DEATH OF A CHILD.—Mr G. F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay, yesterday, held an inquest touching the death of Babu Kondaji, a Hindu boy four years old. It appears that the mother gave a small quantity of opium to the child and went out. The child in her absence took the remaining drug which was left in a box. The boy then fell fast asleep and died. The mother returned home and tried to wake him up out in vain. He was taken to the hospital where he was declared dead. A verdict of death from opium poisoning was recorded.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut-Col. H. R. Vaughan and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will play the following programme of music at 6 p.m., (S. T.), this evening :—

March...	Kwang Hsu	Paul Lincke
Valse	Comedie d' Amour	Colin
Selection	The Gondoliers	Sullivan
Gavotte	Fete of the Mountain Gnomes	Ascher
Sketch	Ireland for Ever	Myddleton
Valse	The Chocolate Soldier	Oscar Strauss
Selection	Songs of Ireland	Arr Godfrey

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel J. S. McNeill, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.) this evening :—

March...	Austria	Nowotny
Three Dances	Henry VIII	E. German
Selection	Three Little Maids	Rubens
Valse	The Girl in the Train	Leo Fall
Selection...	The Balkan Princess	Rubens
Two-Step	The Blarney Stone	Engleman
Polka	De Los Toreros	Navarro

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held in the Municipal Council Hall, yesterday afternoon, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, the President, occupying the chair.

MILK SUPPLY OF BOMBAY.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin moved in accordance with previous notice that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to suggest what steps should be taken for a systematic examination of milk cattle with a view to detecting cattle suffering from communicable disease and preventing their milk being sold to the public.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji seconded and the resolution was carried.

ROAD SURFACE REMOVAL COST.

The Hon'ble Sir P. D. Mehta moved the adoption of the report of the Committee regarding expenditure in connection with the removal of road surface. He said that the Committee had found large discrepancies and variations in the cost of repairing different roads. But as they knew the executive powers were vested in the Commissioner the Committee only pointed out how the matter stood and depended upon their Chief Executive Officer to remedy the thing or to take the proper course in future. This, he hoped, explained why the Committee would not make any suggestion but leave it to the Commissioner to take whatever steps were necessary in future. The Committee, he hoped, after this explanation there was no room left for blaming the Committee for sending up a futile report which made no definite suggestion.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir thought the Committee should have ascertained the discrepancies and suggested some means to remedy.

Mr. C. V. Mehta was of the same opinion as Mr. Cowasji Jehangir. The Committee could have made suggestions without encroaching upon the rignts of the Executive.

Dr. Master moved an amendment to the effect that the Commissioner be asked to report as to which officer was at fault in the matter.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji seconded.

The amendment was lost and the original proposition was agreed to.

NEW EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

On the motion of Sir P. M. Mehta, the Corporation resolved to appoint Mr. James W. Mackison, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., the Municipal Executive Engineer, subject to the sanction of Government for five years on a salary of Rs. 2,000.

SUGGESTED SHELTER AT BORI BUNDER.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji moved the following proposition of which he had given previous notice :—"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation whether any arrangement has been made with the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, whereby a portion of the raised oval space, cleared by the opening up of the Bhatia Baug at Bori Bunder, could be utilized as a roofed shelter by the large number of passengers getting in and out of the tram-cars at this important junction. If not, he be requested to urge on the Company the necessity of such a road shelter and refuge in this locality so much crowded by vehicular traffic and to inform the Corporation at an early date of the result of his communication."

Mr. Jehangir Cowasji said that the spot suggested was one of the finest ones in the city and therefore if there was at all to be a structure, it must be one as fitted the plot surrounded by many magnificent buildings.

The proposition was agreed to.

This concluded the business of the March Agenda.

A JERSEY correspondent states that while digging on his farm in the Waterworks Valley, Mr. F. Garnier discovered some soil apparently containing gold. He forwarded a sample to London for analysis, and has received a certificate that it contains a fair proportion of gold, Digging is still in progress, and more gold has been discovered.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" its original colours, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 33, Forringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

Case of Heavy Liabilities.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice L. P. Russell presided yesterday at a sitting of the Insolvency Court and disposed of the following matters :—

RE. EBRAHIM NOOROODIN AND CO.

Mr. J. D. Inverarity for the insolvents moved for the approval and sanction of the scheme prepared by the insolvents.

Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for a creditor Sharafalli Mahomedali to oppose the application.

Mr. Inverarity said that in this insolvency the liabilities were extremely heavy and all the creditors had practically agreed, with the exception of Mr. Davar's client, who was a creditor to the extent of Rs. 30,000. Out of the creditors worth Rs. 13,36,000, creditors to the extent of Rs. 12,16,000 had voted for the scheme. These included big banks in Bombay and big merchants of the stamp of Sir Sassoon J. David and others. The Official Assignee, counsel continued, was most favourable and it was stated therein that the insolvents had not committed any of the offences. The creditor, he observed, opposed the insolvents to extort money. He was at one time willing to accept a composition deed on the same lines if he was paid something more than others.

Continuing, Mr. Inverarity said that the real reason of the insolvency was that his clients were very large dealers in yarn and had Rs. 85 lakhs worth of yarn in China when a tremendous crisis came over in the market and at the same time the exchange fell to this extent that 100 taels that were originally worth Rs. 225 dropped to Rs. 185. The stock on yarn in China was absolutely unsaleable, and those who had contracted to purchase the stock broke up their contracts ; that was the real cause of the downfall. It was the present creditor who insisted on a public examination being conducted and he cross-examined them for nine days. He had now filed an affidavit of 59 paragraphs in which he had set out what he thought was established in a most misleading form, picking out passages from here and there and leaving out the re-examination. Their affidavit in reply completely disposed of all the allegations and not a single charge could be maintained.

In answer to his Lordship, Council said that under the scheme a dividend of half an anna in a rupee would be declared.

Mr. Davar, in answer to his Lordship, then said that if he succeeded, a dividend of six annas in a rupee would be declared.

Mr. Inverarity said that his clients had concealed nothing and even where one of the partners had an undivided share in a property was mentioned in the schedule. He also added that even the composition deed which was prepared at an early stage was signed by Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, Sir Sassoon J. David, the National Bank of India, the Yokohama Specie Bank and many others, all of whom were unsecured.

ANNUAL TURNOVER.

After reading and discussing the affidavits in one of which it was stated that the firm was of 15 years' standing and the annual turnover was of about a crore of rupees, counsel submitted that all the charges were refuted and that the scheme should be approved and sanctioned.

Mr. Davar, in addressing the Court, said that at the statutory meeting of the creditors, the insolvent gave them to understand that they would get four annas in a rupee under the scheme and on that they approved of it.

Mr Inverarity objected to any statement which was not an affidavit and contrary to fact.

His Lordship told Mr. Davar that Mr Settna, the Official Assignee, informed his Lordship that there was no misrepresentation.

Mr. Davar said that fraud was practised on the creditors in respect of this scheme.

In answer to his Lordship, Mr Davar said that the Banks had signed the deed without knowing what they did and that was the reason why he asked his Lordship to carefully consider before setting a precedent that the scheme did not offend commercial morality.

Nooroodin Ebrahim, the head of the firm, Counsel said, would not say one word on oath and he left it to others. Besides personal books were not kept and large drawings were made from the firm when it was on the brink of failing. What he desired to find out was what was done with these drawings. He contended that his Lordship could not sanction the scheme until the distribution amounted to four annas in a rupee.

Counsel further contended that Section 39 of the Act operated when the discharge of the insolvent was to be considered. The present case fell under Section 29, which provided that the Court should refuse to sanction the deed unless four annas in a rupee were paid. He appeared to his Lordship to consider the question of public policy and commercial morality. He also asked the Court to test whether the fact that the assets fell short of four annas in a rupee was due to circumstances which were beyond the control of the insolvents. He submitted that his Lordship should refuse sanction.

Mr. Inverarity in reply, said the Official Assignee's report, stating that the dividend would be half an anna in a rupee was sent to each creditor before he voted. Upon that he failed to see how it could be said that they voted for a scheme which would give them four annas. He then submitted that the smallest dividend had nothing to do with the scheme unless the insolvent was found to be guilty of any of the offences. In the Talati insolvency which was of over 35 lakhs, the insolvents were given their unconditional discharge after paying a dividend of one-twenty-fourth of an anna in a rupee. He further submitted that Section 28 of the Act did not require a dividend of four annas in a rupee. In conclusion, he asked the Court to approve and sanction the scheme.

His Lordship reserved judgment.

RE IBRAHIM HAJI ABDUL.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained the usual interim order.

RE. JIVA CHATOOR.

Mr. J. B. Patel, for the insolvent, moved absolute the rule for final discharge.

The application was granted.

RE MULSHANKAR HARINAND BHAT.

Mr. H. A. Vakeel, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained two months' extension of interim order.

RE HARRY YORK.

Mr. Kolaskar, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order. Counsel said the insolvent was out of employment and could not pay Rs. 75, being the Court fees.

His Lordship granted two months.

RE MANCHERJI DORABJI ADENWALLA.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, obtained two months' extension of interim order.

Mr. Kapadia then obtained interim orders for Chandrabham Surajbham, Ahmed Ismail, Ebrahim Haji Ali and Gordhan Vaghji.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their personal discharges :—Balkrishna Raghunath Pise ; Joseph Antony Rodriques; Bhanji Harjivan Thacker; Merwanji Sorabji Crawford; Moti Ladha; Robert Souter Spalding ; Rahim Ahmed; Merwanji Fardunji Banaji; Mirza AhmedMoguli; Karimbhai Abdulalli; Babaji Babu Mangekar; Hirachand Sivji Sha; Peter Perreira and Vallabh Lala Surti.

CHARITIES REGISTRATION BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am writing this letter in the interest of correct information, as I find that my name is included in the list of Directors of the Juma Masjid, who have subscribed to and supported the petition —a full text whereof is published in your issue of even date—presented by them to the Governor in Council.

Though I signed the petition at the time it was brought to me, but as I had only then returned home after a busy day's work I had scarcely time and patience to consider carefully all the points stated therein. Directly I realised that I had committed myself to the policy of some of my co-Directors, a policy with which I do not entirely agree I did not hesitate soon after to write a note of dissent and explanation to the Nazir of the Juma Masjid and ask him "to place this letter on record and to take such steps as are necessary to the elimination of my name from the petition."

By kindly inserting this letter you will acquaint the public with the truth —Yours, etc.,

HASSANKHAN DESHMUKH.

Bombay, March 16.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

The Honourable Mr. T. J. Strangman, LL.B. (Cantab), Barrister-at-Law, Advocate-General, Bombay, is granted leave of absence on full pay during the ensuing summer vacation of the High Court, Bombay.

The appointment of Mr. Selby S. Coleman, as Vice and Deputy Consul for the United States of America, Bombay, has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

Mr. L. J. Mountford, I. C. S., on return from leave to be Political Agent, Aundh and Phaltan, vice Mr. A. R. Bonus, I. C. S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. J. A. Pope, I. C.S. to act as Political Agent, Aundh and Phaltan, from the date of departure of Mr. A. R. Bonus, I.C.S., pending arrival of Mr. L. J. Mountford, I. C. S., or further orders.

Captain S. J. Bhathena, I. M. S., to do duty at the Yeravda Central Prison temporarily under the orders of the Superintendent of the Prison.

Mr. P. E. Percival, Barrister-at-Law, I. C. S., to act as Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, and Secretary to Government, Legal Department, and as First Grade Judge, vice Mr. L. C Crump, I. C. S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. V. M. Ferrers, I. C. S., to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Satara, vice Mr. P. E. Percival, Barrister-at-Law, I. C. S.

The powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class are conferred on the following gentlemen in Panchgani, viz. :—

The Reverend T. Rowan, Mr. J. Millard, Mr. Richard Goode and Mr. Kaliandas Vithaldas Kapadia.

Mr. S. F. Ellis, Acting District Superintendent of Police, Upper Sind Frontier, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-two days combined with furlough for nine months and eight days with effect from the 18th April, or subsequent date.

Mr. P. O'Brien, Acting District Superintendent of Police, Sholapur, is granted combined leave for six months.

Mr. W. T. W. Baker, I. C. S., on relief, to be Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Belgaum.

Mr. G. Monteath, I. C. S., Collector of Kanara, is allowed combined leave for six months.

Mr. W. W. Drew, I. C. S., Commissioner of Customs, Salt Opium and Abkari, is allowed combined leave for six months.

The Honourable Mr. H. O. Quin, I. C. S., to act as Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari and Reporter General of External Commerce, vice Mr. W. W. Drew, I. C. S., proceeding on leave pending further orders.

Mr. C. A. Beyts, I. C. S., to act as Collector of Karachi, vice Mr. H. S. Lawrence, I. C. S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. W. F. Hudson, I. C. S., to act as Collector of Hyderabad, vice Mr. C. A. Beyts, I. C. S.

Mr. H. S. Lawrence, I. C. S., Collector of Karachi, is allowed combined leave for six months.

Mr. C. S. McKenzie, Deputy Conservator of Forests and Divisional Forest Officer, Jerruck, is granted combined leave for twenty-four months.

Mr. R. Honner, Assistant Collector of Excise, Khandesh and Nasik Districts, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from 15th March or subsequent date.

Mr. J. Nissim, I. C. S., has been allowed an extension of furlough on medical certificate for two months.

Mr. J. Nissim, I. C. S., has been allowed to return to duty at the end of his extention of furlough on medical certificate.

Mr. W. F. D. Fisher to act as Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, vice Mr. L. S. Osmaston proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. W. E. Copleston to hold charge of the office of Divisional Forest Officer, Belgaum, in addition to his own duties.

Mr. L. J. Mountford, I. C. S., on return from leave, to be Collector of Satara, vice Mr. A. R. Bonus, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. J. A. Pope, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Satara from date of departure of Mr. A. R. Bonus I.C.S., pending arrival of Mr. L. J. Mountford, I.C.S., or further orders.

Mr. J. M. Brennan to act as Assistant Collector of Excise, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr. S. D. Smith or pending further orders.

The Honourable Mr. M. C. Gibb, I. C. S. Commissioner, Southern Divison, is allowed combined leave for six months.

Mr. J. Days to act as Assistant Collector of Excise, Khandesh and Nasik Districts, during the absence on leave of Mr. R. Honner or pending futher orders.

Mr. W. D. Sheppard, C. I. E., I. C. S., on return from leave, to be Commissioner, Southern Division, vice the Honourable Mr. M. C. Gibb, I. C. S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. A. M. MacMillan, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Ahmednagar, vice Mr. J. McNeill, I.C.S., pending further orders.

Mr. C. W. A. Turner, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Dharwar, vice Mr. C. W. M. Hudson, I.C.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. J. McNeill, I.C.S., to act as Settlement Commissioner, Director of Land Records, Inspector General of Registration, and Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, during the absence on leave of the Honourable Mr. F. G. Pratt, I.C.S., or pending furthor orders.

Mr. R. E. Gibson, I. C. S., to be Assistant Commissioner in Sind with effect from 5th January.

Mr. W. F. Hudson, I. C. S., to be subtantive pro tem. Deputy Commissioner, Thar and Parkar, vice Mr. M. D. Mackenzie, retiring, pending further orders.

Mr. C. H. Blathwayt, I. C. S., to be substantive pro tem. Deputy Commissioner, Thar and Parkar, vice Mr. W. F. Hudson, I. C. S.

Rao Bahadur Govindram Salamatrai to act as Colonization Officer, Jamrao Canal, vice Mr. C. H. Blathwayt, I. C. S.

Mr. R. T. F. Kirk, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Kolaba, is allowed combined leave for six months.

Mr. G. E. Lillie to act as Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, during the absence on leave of Mr. F. L. Sprott or pending further orders.

Mr. R. E. Enthoven, C.I.E., I.C.S., to be on special duty in the Educational Department, pending further orders.

Dr H. N. Allen, Professor of Physics and Electrical Engineering, College of Science, Poona, to be Principal of the College, vice Major W. V. Scudamore, R. E., reverting.

1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Lieutenant W. J. McCaulis is granted six months' leave out of India. Lieutenant A. Macdonald is granted three months' leave out of India.

Major H. A. F. Knapton, I. M. S., is granted privilege leave out of absence for thirty-five days from the date of relief.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Hojel, M.B., B Ch., I. M. S., to act as Physician, St. George's Hospital, Bombay, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel M. A. T. Collie, M.B. (Aberd.), C.M., I.M.S., on pending further orders.

Mr. E. J. Bolus, I. C. S. to be Additional Special Collector under the Land Acquisition Act for the acquistion of lands for the purposes of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust.

2nd Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps :—Lieutenant James Henry Forbes resigns his Commission.

Mr. H. F. Beale, M. Inst. C. E., is granted combined leave for six months and a half.

Mr. F. St. J. Gebbie is appointed to act as Superintending Engineer, Indus, Left Bank Division, vice Mr. H. F. Beale, M. Inst. C. E.

Mr. H. J. M. Cousens, B.Sc. (Glas.), is granted combined leave for six months.

The Reverend M. W. Beatty is appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Board of Gogha in the Ahmedabad District, vice the Reverend R. R. Johnson, resigned.

Mr. A. Cameron, Temporary Assistant Engineer, is granted privilege leave for three months from 1st April.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—Lieutenant H. F. P. Hearson is granted leave of absence out of India from 4th March to 3rd December.

The Honourable Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, Kt., and Mr. E. M. Proes are reappointed and Mr.J.S. Wardlaw Milne is appointed to be Members of the Board of Trustees under the City of Bombay Improvement Act, with effect from the 1st April.

Lieutenant-Colonel B. B. Grayfoot, M.D., I. M. S., to hold charge of the office of Deputy Sanitary Commissioner for the Sind Registration District in addition to his own duties during the absence on deputation of Captain W. O'S. Murphy, M. B., B. Ch., D.P.H., I.M.S., or pending further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. L. Arnim, D. P. H., I. M. S., to act as Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay, in addition to his own duties during the absence on deputation of Lieutenant-Colonel T. E. Dyson, M. B., C.M., D. P H., I. M. S., or pending further orders.

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They are not a stimulant but a nerve builder, a most valuable and effective combination of harmless nerve restoring remedies known to medical science. Absolutely harmless, yet quick in their action. They assist nature in rebuilding the nerves, and do it in a natural way, not causing the nerves to feel stimulated only while they are being taken, as do some nerve medicines, but gradually restoring the entire nervous system to a perfectly healthy condition.

Read the following evidence:—

Mr. C. S. REDDI, Chittoor, writes :—Your bottle of Prof. James' E. T. Pearls, I call them gems : they did me immense good so please send another big bottle by V. P. P.

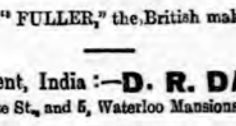
Mr. FELIX D. COELHO, Bela Vista, Calicut, writes:—I am glad to inform you that your famous Prof. James' E. T. Pearls proved a boon in my case, They are Pearls as you call them and not pills Please send another two bottles by V. P. P.

S. Sgt. J. ELDER, S. T. C., Nowshera, Punjab writes :—That the Pearls are giving excellent results Please send another four bottles as early as possible

Price Rs. 2 per Bottle of 40 Pills.
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Fiends incarnate could hardly devise tortures more terrible than the pains of neuralgia.

Neuralgia means sleepless nights and days devoid of comfort—you can't do anything half right when those terrible pains are darting through your face and jaws.

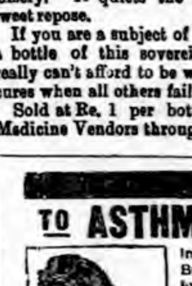
The most sensible plan is to use Little's Oriental Balm at once—let its soothing, comforting influence drive away the pain and leave you happy.

It stops those sharp, shooting knife-thrusts of misery. It quiets the jangled nerves. It brings sweet repose.

If you are a subject of neuralgia, don't fail to get a bottle of this sovereign remedy at once. You really can't afford to be without it, for it relieves and cures when all others fail.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Hall Line steamer Trafford Hall, 3,836 tons, Captain W H Hood, arrived here yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo leaving that port on March 14. She will leave here to-day for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, 3,250 tons, Captain J Thomson, left here yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

The Italian steamer Ischia, 2,480 tons, Captain G Belsito, left here yesterday for Hongkong, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Shirley, 2,192 tons, Captain R Stone, sailed on yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The steamer Finay Lodge, 2,075 tons, Captain N J English, arrived here yesterday from Calcutta, 6th instant with a cargo of coal.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Hyacinth ......Capt J D Dick R N ..Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast....Lt Comdr Hon R O B Bridgeman Royal Navy
H M S Sphinx ......Comdr J Harvey R N......Special Service Steamer
R I M S Elphinstone ....Lt Comdr A St C Bowden R I Marine
R I M S General Brackenbury ......Lt Comdr Robinson Target Towing Steamer
R I M S Hardinge......................Capt Luck R I M
R I M S Dufferin......Capt Huddleston......R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—March 16.

Bahadur... ....2936 Mackinon..........T Morrison & Co
Birmingham.......2612 Carter ....T Morrison & Co
Bankie...1688 Jones ....
Brazilliana......2438 ....Snowdon
Dwarka..........759 Maxon............M M & Co
Fazilka ....2698 Grand ....M M & Co
Fakhri...........2555 Pigot.......
Firoozi..........2029 Primrose ....B & P S N Co
Gymerie ......2558 Williams ....E Tajbhoy
Goalpara ......1353 Whytehead......P G...M M & Co
Hill . 719 Salvesen ....F F Campbell & Co
Kretes......2139 Releit.......
Muttra...2985 Tallent ....M Mackinzee & Co
Madura...........1273 Logan ....M M & Co
Nawab ....2041 Elliott ....T Morrison & Co
Norfolk... ....2506 Buckley ......Greaves Cotton & Co
Pentakota ......2209 Cole ....M Mackenzie & Co
Saifi ....502 Baldwin ....B & P S N Co
Stalzenfels 3553 Thielen ....W & A Graham & Co
Warora..........2564 Maude ....N F......M M & Co
Waitemata ....3459 Vent...........M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Clan Macfarlane...3575 Price........N F...N F... J Finlay & Co
3 Olympia ......2369 Mitchell ......Liverpool......22-3 W & A Graham & Co
5 E S Embiricos......Embericos...Marseilles ......21-3 Ralli Brothers
6 Fern... ....2734 Albyne ......Hull.............18-3 W & A Graham & Co
7 Belle of France...2468 Cargill ......Rangoon...18-3 M M & Co
9 Pearlmoor...2576 ...Dunkirk...Moffett ....25-3 J Mackintosh & Co
10 & 11 Chupra ...3954 Henderson...Antwerp, &c 28-3 M M & Co
13 Himalaya...3705 Spicer...Calcutta 22-3...P & O Co
15 Sofala ...3436 Bowman...Galle ...18-3 ...M M & Co
16 Lamington ......2283 McPhail......Dunkirk ......17-3 K Nixon & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 16.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel. Ton. Capt. Dest. Date. Agents.
A Hidalgo ......2760 Croft...Hull via Karachi......21-3 J Finlay & Co
B Markgraf...2325 Tale ...Zanzibar ...22-3 ...A S & Co
C & R City of Benares ...4165 Elliott...Karachi ...23-3 K Nixon and Co
D & E Clan Maclean...2952 Williamson...Dunkirk 23-3 J F & Co
F Clematis......2329 Robinson ....Antwerp......17-3 J Mackintosh & Co
G Tullochmoor...2251 Johnstone ......Dunkirk......25-3 W & A Graham & Co
H Sultan ...2701 Faniyia ...Zanzibar ...19-3...A S & Co
K Ellenia...2726 Ravision...Trieste...18-3...A L S N Co
N Lechtenfels...3525 Wittenberg...Hamburg via Karachi...21-3...W & A G & Co
P Siberian...2312 Orml...Dunkirk...25-3...B & P S N Co
Q Umsinga...1869 Robertson ......Middlesbro ......21-3 W & A Graham & Co

H W P D
Kaveri......553 Dawood ...B nagar ...18-3 B S N Co Ld
Netravati...699 ...Fakeera ...Repairing ...Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D
Persia ....4198 Haughton...London...25-3 P & O Co

H W V D
Lhasa ......951 McDiarmid ..Karachi ...17-3...M M & Co
Offside K
Khosrou ...2410 Hannah...Genoa 23-3 ...B & P S N Co
Offside Q
Salsette...2391 Lewellin...Aden ......18-3 ......P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
16	Trafford Hall	Hood	Karachi, Mar 14
	Finay Lodge	English	Calcutta, Mar 4

DEPARTURE.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Massilia	Thomson......	Liverpool
	Ischia	Belsito.........	Hongkong
	Shirley	Stone	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their port-clearance yesterday :—

Steamer Trafford Hall, Hood, for Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Dwarka, for Persian Gulf
" Arcadia, for London

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	From
14	Gwalior	Negapatam
14	Palamcotta	Rangoon

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cumming left Liverpool on the evening of the 14th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Berbera, left Suez on the afternoon of the 15th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Mombassa, arrived at Plymouth on the afternoon of the 13th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, V. D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 17th March.

129. Musketry—Class firing will take place at the British Infantry Rifle Range at Colaba on Saturday next 18th instant. To Commence at 4-30 p.m.
Dress—Plain Clothes.

130. Rifle Meeting—The Annual Rifle meeting will be continued at Colaba on Sunday 19th instant.
Firing to Commence at 8 a.m.
No entries will be accepted after 8-15 a.m.
Dress—Plain Clothes.

131. Leave.—Gunner G V Tontet is granted leave of absence up to 31st March 1911.

132. Competitions.—The following are the results of Competitions as under:—

Gatacre Cup Competition 1910-11.
Fired for on February 26th 1911, at Mahaluxmi Battery. Won by No. 2 Company Bombay Volunteer Artillery. Figure of Merit 783.

Gun Layers Competition 1910-11.
1st Prize Corpl. Forbes.
2nd Prize B mbr Geldart Gr Green.

D R F Competition 1910-11.
1st Prize Gunner Jackson.
2nd Prize Gunner Webb.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A., Adjt. B. V. A.

NOTICE.
Rifle Association.

The whole of the shoot of Sunday last is cancelled and will be re-fired at a date to be notified hereafter.

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Chester, 125 deg	4 12 2 "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg...	4 8 2 "
Monkey, 125 deg.................	4 8 2 "
Elephant, 125 deg...............	4 8 0 per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0 per 8 gallons.

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Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

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Secretary and Treasurer.

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By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

***All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Friday, 17th March, 1911.

THE PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURE.

Mr. Bernard Coventry's report on the progress of Agriculture in India in the past official year, shows that that progress has been continuous and satisfactory. The improvements in cotton cultivation are at this moment affecting many thousand acres in the great cotton areas in the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras and in the Central Provinces and the excellent plant-breeding work in cotton which is being done in the United Provinces bids fair materially to improve the crop in that province. There is no longer any doubt but that India can grow very much finer cotton, as indeed once she did, and the Agricultural Department is endeavouring to secure its production. But Mr. Coventry shows there are difficulties in the way of complete success which are of importance at the present moment. Firstly, says Mr. Coventry, it has to be remembered that India is essentially the producer of a short staple cotton and that its trade is for short staple. The chief consumers of Indian cotton are India itself, Germany and Japan. In Germany it is used principally for mixing with wool and thus serves a special purpose. Secondly, short staple cottons give a better yield per acre than long staple cottons; thirdly, the climate of India which allows in most cases only a short period of growth, favours the production of short staple than long staple which requires a long period of growth. Therefore, on the whole, it suits India to produce a short staple cotton. In endeavouring to induce the cultivator to change his present methods and devote attention to long staples, it has to be borne in mind that the price for the long staple must not only be higher than that for short, but it must be so high that it will cover the loss in yield which must inevitably occur in changing from a short to a long staple; and further, it must not be forgotten that the existing foreign trade and market would have entirely to be shifted from Germany and Japan to England, for there are no buyers of long staple cotton in India at present. Neither the Government nor the Agricultural Department can do either of these things. It is for the trade itself to move. The cultivator has produced and can produce finer cotton and the Agricultural Department is successfully teaching him how to do it. American and Egyptian cottons do extremely well in Sind and the Punjab; but the most serious obstacle in the way of further development is that there being no buyers in India, the grower does not get full value for his produce, with the result that though the price may be higher than for the coarser staple, the net result is often against the cultivator owing to the lower yield. In the opinion of the Department, the only possible solution of the problem is to create a buying agency to buy, gin, bale and export long staple cotton.

The progress in agricultural education is shown to have been somewhat slower than that in investigation and research. Such was bound to be the case owing to the fact, that colleges and quarters for students have had to be built and sites acquired and a subordinate staff collected and specially trained for the work of each. There are now six colleges in existence. A want exists for agricultural schools, for an intelligent and well-informed body of agriculturists appears to be as necessary as a highly-trained body of teachers; and Mr. Coventry, discussing the subject, thinks that the introduction into the primary schools of the methods of Nature study would go a long way towards bringing to the mind of the young cultivator a habit of closer observation of the things around him and make him more receptive of the teachings of the principles underlying his profession. If this were followed by the teaching of agriculture in agricultural schools in rural areas, the gap in the scheme of agricultural education which now exists would be filled up. As regards the colleges, it is reported that the experience so far gained shows that the present staff is quite inadequate to cope with the growing needs of the Department, and the urgent problems which are presenting themselves for solution. In most provinces the need of more agriculturists is keenly felt, as well as the want of agricultural engineer, and there are instances where the agricultural public is clamouring for an extension of the work of the Department, a demand which has to remain unsatisfied for want of staff. The need too which exists for men to fill posts which have become vacant when officers take leave is also being keenly felt, and work in hand is set back in consequence, but as the creation of a leave reserve is engaging the attention of Government, this want will doubtless soon be satisfied. It is, however, only six years since the Department commenced its work on modern lines, yet in spite of the slowness of experimentation, interest in agricultural work, which is limited in progress by the seasons, and in spite of the hoary conservatism of the peasant class, the performance of the Department within that short period is not only more than sufficient to justify its existence, but indeed, owing to the great value of the subjects with which it deals, calls for further help towards expansion.

Dealing with the work of the Department in the provinces, Mr. Coventry pays tribute to the zealous activity of Mr. Keatinge, the Director in Bombay, and tells us that an agricultural station is shortly to be opened in the Kolaba district to be representative of the Konkan tract, for investigating the best methods of maintaining and improving the fertility of rice lands; and that sanction has also been received for the opening of a farm at Larkana in Sind. The farms at Sukkar and Gokak, which were taken in hand in the previous official year, are now ready for a beginning with experimental work, and the only large tract which now remains without an agricultural station is the East Deccan, where at present experiments are conducted on temporary plots. It is duly recorded that the Government of Bombay, as well as the Agricultural Department, are taking measures to give effect as far as possible to the recommendation of the Conference held in September 1909, the importance of the supply of fodder for plough cattle, cows and young stock having particularly been recognised and steps have been taken by the Department to study it systematically. In Bombay Presidency the demonstrative work is increasing; the distribution of seed implements, etc., is proceeding apace and the inspectors have established relations with leading cultivators in their charges and are freely consulted on many matters, while they are generally the moving spirits in shows and demonstrations.

INDIA'S HEALTH IN 1909.

The latest report of the Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of India is for the year 1909, and shows that during that twelve months the country could congratulate itself on enjoying better health than in any of the previous four years. The improvement was a very marked one, particulary in comparison with the years 1908 and 1907. The total death-rate was only 30·91 per thousand, while the previous two years showed a rate of 38·22 and 37·18 respectively. In 1906 and 1905, the mortality was lighter 34·73 and 35·93, respectively, but still markedly in excess of that of 1909. Taking statistics of actual deaths, it appears that those of 1909 were 1,654,963 less than the total of the previous year. This desirable result was mainly brought about by an abundant and well-distributed rainfall, producing a plentiful supply of cheap food, while the ravages of the severe malarial epidemic which decimated various districts during 1908, were much mitigated during the following year. Taking the principal diseases, it is necessary in regard to cholera to go back five years, as regards dysentery and diarrhœa sixteen years and for small-pox four years to find death-rates which were lower than those of the year under report. The epidemic of fevers which was so prevalent during 1908 continued during the early months of 1909, but for the remainder of the year the fever death-rate was unusually low. The number of deaths from cholera recorded in British territory was 239,231, equal to a death-rate of 1·05 per thousand of the total population under registration. The number was considerably less than half the number recorded in 1908, every province except Bombay, Eastern Bengal and Assam and Upper Burma sharing in the decrease. In Bengal, the United Provinces, and the Madras Presidency, where the disease was severely epidemic during 1908, the decline in prevalence was remarkable, the deaths in those three provinces amounting to only about 118,000 as compared with nearly 500,000 in the previous year. The highest death-rate from the disease was recorded in Upper Burma (2·46 per thousand), the next highest (2·40) in Eastern Bengal and Assam, and the next (1·55) in the Bombay Presidency. As regards plague in November and December, 1908, the mortality remained at a low level and the prediction was, therefore, made that the year 1909 would experience a comparatively mild epidemic. This prediction was fulfilled for, although the number of deaths recorded throughout the country rose from 156,480 to 178,808, this number was, with the exception of the number in that year, the smallest since 1900. In the British provinces the number of plague deaths registered was 145,333, which is about three-fifths of the number recorded under cholera and about half as many again as the number recorded under small-pox. The mean death-rate in British territory was ·64 per thousand against ·50 in 1908, and 5·16 in 1907, under the heading of fevers. The number of deaths recorded in a normal year—in many parts of the country this is nearly all the deaths recorded—is about 4½ millions and the death-rate 19·5. In 1909 the total was a little below this number and the rate 19·82. It was thus a normal year on the average in spite of the severe mortality during the spring. November however, it may be noted recorded the highest general death-rate, while the lowest occurred in July. As far as Bombay is concerned, it had a somewhat higher death-rate in 1909, as during 1903 its death-rate was very much lower than in most parts of the country. During the year under report the Indian death-rate as has been noted was 30·91. The Bombay rate was only 27·38, compared with 27·15 in 1908. On the two years therefore Bombay had a much better record than the majority of the other provinces.

THE THACKERAY CENTENARY FUND.

"Bengal Past and Present" calls attention to a circular, issued with its latest number, over the signature of Sir Lawrence Jenkins, relating to the Thackeray Commemoration Fund. Last summer, as will be remembered, it was suggested that the approach of the hundredth anniversary of the birth, in Calcutta on the 19th July next, of William Makepeace Thackeray, made it desirable that steps should be taken to commemorate that fact in some suitable manner. A Committee, which includes the Council of the Calcutta Historical Society, was accordingly formed to decide how the project should be carried out. The Committee after careful deliberation decided that:—"Mr. Leonard Jennings, lately Sculptor to the Government of India, be commissioned to execute in white marble a bust of Thackeray at mature age, and, if sufficient funds are available, that a replica in white marble of "Deville's bust of Thackeray as a boy, be obtained." A circular has accordingly been issued asking for subscriptions, and also asking subscribers to say whether, supposing only the adult bust, which is already ordered, is to be had, they consider that should be placed in St. John's Church or the Victoria Memorial Hall, and supposing both busts can be obtained which should be placed in the Victoria Hall and which in St. John's Church. The President of the Committee is Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Kt., K.C.I.E., the Secretary, Mr. Justice Stephen, and the Treasurer, Mr. J. C. Mitchell of Calcutta.

The Bishop of Bombay will leave for a visitation to Aden on April 22nd and will reach Bombay again on May 5 after having spent four days in Aden.

His Excellency the Chancellor has been pleased to re-appoint Mr. C. L. Burns and Professor Shaikh Mahomed Isfahani, to be Ordinary Fellows of the University of Bombay with effect from the 15th March.

Calcutta has sold about 11,000,000 lbs more tea to foreign markets, chiefly Russia, this season than last.

Sir Richard Temple arrived at Madras yesterday morning from Bangalore and is the guest of His Excellency the Governor.

The latest news from Mandalay state that Mr. Arnott's condition is better and he is out of danger. It will be remembered Mr. Arnott was seriously injured in the Railway trolley accident.

The right of way case in connexion with the "Retreat" at Mashobra, which excited considerable public interest at Simla last year, has been laid at rest. The "Pioneer" understands that the Viceroy's decision is that a legal right of way through the grounds of the "Retreat" should be admitted, and the roads will consequently remain open to the public.

During the week ending March 14,419 chests of opium were removed from the Government Warehouse, Bombay. Of these, 400 were shipped per s.s. "Delhi" to China, three were purchased by the farmer at Palanpur, three by the farmer at Ahmednagar and thirteen by the farmer at Ahmedabad. Eleven chests were imported into Bombay from Indore.

We are requested to state that after reconsidering Mr. Birkmyer's amendments to the Factory Bill the committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have requested the Hon'ble Mr. R. G. Monteath—the Chamber's representative in Calcutta—to support the omission of clause 28 and to oppose the increase in children's working hours from 6 to 6 1-2 and also to oppose the elimination of clause 31 which limits to 12 the number hours during which machinery may be kept running and generally to support other amendment only in so far as they do not prejudice the general principles of the Bill as presented by the Select Committee.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending March 11 was 880, giving a death-rate of 46·79 per annum per thousand as against 42·43 the corresponding period of last year, and 53·44 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 55 died from fevers; 176, plague; 26, small-pox; 37, measles; 2, cholera; 1, leprosy; 44, phthisis; 43, diseases of the nervous system; 209, affections of the respiratory organs; 40, diarrhœa; 24, dysentery; 20, still-born; 92, old age and debility; 20, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 35; Brahmin, 35; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 5; Hindu of other caste, 455; Hindu low caste, 107; Musalman, 173; Parsi, 27; Jew, 4; Native Christian, 34; Eurasian, 2; European, 2. The total number of births was 368 as against 336 for the corresponding period of last year, and 359 the average over the past five years.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Egypt," with the homeward mails of the 11th instant, arrived at Aden at 11 p.m. on Wednesday.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Caledonia," with the outward mails of the 10th instant passed Suez at 10-30 p.m. on Wednesday.

Taken from the Emperor's carriage after Waterloo, a silver-gilt dish, part of a travelling-case given to Napoleon by the Empress Marie Louise, has been sold for £135 at Christie's, London.

Successful trials have been performed in the North Sea during a gale by the new destroyer "Ruby," her speed for an eight-hour run averaging 29 1-3 knots, or 2 1-3 knots in excess of requirements.

It is proposed to hold a flying week, which will be attended by Mr. Wilbur Wright, and a five-day military tournament, to mark the investiture of the Prince of Wales at Carnarvon in July.

The appeal of M. Lacour to be allowed to leave the Sante Prison in Paris—where he is serving a sentence for a personal assault on M. Briand—for the purpose of fighting a duel with M. Bernstein, the well-known dramatist, is receiving the support of M. Bernstein himself, who has written a letter to the Prime Minister urging that M. Lacour's request be granted.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 24.

PAGEANT OF NURSING.

The National Council of Trained Nurses of Great Britain and Ireland held a conversazione on Saturday night, at the Connaught Rooms, London, in support of the Bill for the State registration of trained nurses. The most important part of the evening's entertainment was entitled, "A Pageant and Masque on the Evolution of Trained Nursing and the Right of Life to Health." It was designed by Mrs. Bedford Fenwick, and the words were written by Miss M. Mollett. The idea of the pageant was a very simple one, but the care which had evidently been lavished on the details made it wonderfully effective. On a simple platform at one end of the great hall was a throne. When the orchestra started playing, the doors at the other end of the hall were thrown open, and a stately procession passed along the central gangway. It was headed by Hygeia, goddess of health (Miss Irene Fergusson), attended by the spirits of Earth, Air, Fire, and Water. There followed the spirit of Nursing (Miss Cecilia Cecil), accompanied by a group of of ladies typifying her attributes. Then came Science (Miss Winfred Bridgen), with Truth, Knowledge, and many other immortals. When Hygeia was enthroned the spirit of Nursing told how she was unable to help those on the earth for lack of skill and knowledge. The goddess expressed her willingness to hear the petition of the mortals. Once more the doors opened, and there entered a procession of saintly women from Agamede the fair-haired, "who knew all drugs so many as the wide earth nourisheth," through representatives of all the ages, to the greatest of them all, Florence Nightingale. These made no petition, but formed up around the platform in picturesque groups. Next came sectional processions, led by ladies of distinction in the nursing professions, each of whom read a petition. For the hospital matrons, fourteen of whom were present, Miss Mollett presented a petition for nursing education. For the nurses, Miss R. Cox-Davies was the petitioner. This part of the procession, consisting as it did of nurses from all parts of the Empire, from India and China, from the prisons and the Army, was as effective in its display of harmonious colour as any part of the pageant. It even rivalled the historical procession which had passed before. The last group was symbolical of the different Acts of Parliament which had helped the profession in various countries; and of the various nursing journals. The petition in favour of legal status was read to the goddess by Miss E. M. Musson. In answer to all these pleas, Hygeia spoke in epilogue, and with the words: "If Science guide not pity she may well harm those she seeks to save," she placed the hand of the spirit of Nursing in that of Science. The masque closed with the return of the long procession by the way it came. There were rather more than 700 guests, the ladies far outnumbering the gentlemen.

ALL-BRITISH SHOPPING.

In the big West-end establishments which have adopted the idea of an All-British Week, the arrangements for the display of goods at the end of March are almost completed. That the prominence given to British manufactures will result in more home employment those who are supporting the scheme entertain no doubt, but they are chiefly interested in the week, because it will bring the fact home to the purchaser, better probably than any other plan would do, that the British-made article is generally superior to that made abroad. The textile trade, in particular, should benefit largely, because many samples of ladies' dress stuffs entirely made in this country will be shown to compare very favourably, both in quality and price, with imported fabrics. The complaint which used to be made that in range of colours the English silks and fine dress materials fell short of the manufacturers of France cannot now be justified, and one of the many valuable lessons which the All-British Week will teach is that we have now learnt the art of dyeing. A couple of years ago few delicate shades in silk were procurable from English makers, but enterprise has resulted in the overcoming of [illegible] difficulties, and some French houses so appr[illegible] the advance of British workmanship that [illegible] send silks here to be dyed. This is in itself a [illegible] pliment to our home trade, and much goo[illegible] accrue to the silk industry by the recognitio[illegible] the same beautiful tints are procurable in [illegible] silks as in foreign.

A PRINCE'S ROMANCE.

The romance of Prince Egon Max vo[illegible] and Taxis forms the sole topic of discussion [illegible] tocratic circles in Buda Pesth. Prince Eg[illegible] is a member of one of the richest and most [illegible] Hungarian families and a god-son of the E[illegible] was yesterday bethrothed to one of the beau[illegible] Hungarian society. Lola Krauss, daughte[illegible] Hungarian manufacturer. For more than a [illegible] the Prince has vainly combatted the oppositi[illegible] his family, who objected to the union on acc[illegible] of the difference in rank between a scion of t[illegible] house and the manufacturer's daughter. They e[illegible] solicited the intervention of the Emperor in t[illegible] matter. The family of Thurn and Taxis belongs [illegible] the mediatised princely houses, and, according to it[illegible] house law, the members are not allowed to form mesalliances, the permission of the head of the house being necessary before a marriage can be contracted. The father of Prince Egon, however, formed a mesalliance by marrying the daughter of a Hungarian landowner and for many years the marriage was not recognised by the chief of the family. By the grace of the Emperor, however, he became a Hungarian Prince, and founded this branch of the family. The bride has a dowry of 6,000,000 kronen (£250,000), and will also inherit the great wealth of her father, whose only child she is. She was recently received into the Catholic Church.

FEWER MARRIAGES.

The main facts which emerge from the mass of information contained in the vital statistics for 1909, issued last night by the Registrar-General, are that both the birth and death-rates in England and Wales continue to decline, and that marriages are relatively fewer, and are, generally speaking, contracted later in life, than they used to be. Marriages solemnised in 1909 corresponded to a rate of 14·6 persons married per thousand of the population at all ages. This was 0·3 per thousand below the corresponding rate of 1908 and 1·1 below the average rate in the ten years 1899-1908. The influence of recent changes in the constitution of the population upon the marriage rate is shown by the fact that the proportion of batchelors in England and Wales in 1,000 males aged 15 years and upwards rose from 384 in 1871 to 411 in 1901, and the corresponding proportion of spinsters from 361 to 395, while on the other hand the proportion of widowed persons steadily decreased throughout the period. From the best data available, it appears that the marriage rate in 1909, when compared with that of 1876-80, shows a fall of no less than 17·4 per cent. Almost four-fifths of the marriages contracted during 1909 were solemnised with religious ceremonial. This proportion has been steadily decreasing since 1851 in favour of the growing tendency to resort to superintendent registrars' offices for purely civil marriage, and was smaller in 1909 than in any previous year. The proportion of Established Church marriages is the lowest on record, and those of civil and Nonconformist marriages the highest, but the bulk of the population still prefers marriage according to the rites of the Church of England.

"WITHOUT A COUNTRY."

"The woman without a country" is returning to New York. This means that Mrs. Soloff, a wealthy and beautiful Russian woman, 37 years old, who was deported hence a short time ago on the steamer Koronajto' the Barbadoes, has failed to find a landing-place, and unless there is some compromise between the State Deparment at Washington and the British and Russian Governments she seems destined to spend the rest of her life travelling the seas at the expense of the unfortunate steamboat company which brought her to New York three months ago. Mrs. Soloff, who claims Russian citizenship, arrived in New York on Nov. 30, 1910, from Para, Brazil, making a short stay in the Barbadoes. She occupied the best state room on the steamers, and displayed plenty of money, but the immigration officials here were not satisfied as to her right of entry, and after an inquiry, followed by three appeals to Washington ordered her deportation. On Jan. 18, she was embarked by the Lamport-Holt line, which brought her from the Barbadoes, but not from Para, and after an agreeable trip, which included short stays in the West India Islands, the Barbadoes were reached. When, however, the British immigration officials learned that Mrs. Soloff had been deported, the captain of the Korona was told that she could not be landed there. Having no alternative, he was compelled to keep her on board the steamer and bring her back to New York, where she arrived to-morrow. Of course, Mrs. Soloff cannot be deported to[illegible] as she was not brought direct from that p[illegible] New York. She has been excluded from New York and cannot remain here. Unless she consents to go to Russia or some other country, she must continue—at the charge, apparently, of the Lamport-Holt line—on the high seas.

THE WORK-BASKET REVIVED.

The Queen loves beautiful needlework. A result of the Royal interest in the craft of the needle [illegible] shown in the return of the work-basket to special favour. It is some twenty-five years since the work-basket was relegated to the things that were past. Women who, until that period, had spent their leisure hours over the embroidery frame, or with the small but subtle instrument in their fingers that is responsible for the production of many treasures, were ashamed of their skill. It was womanly to sew, and the aim and end of every woman of the period was to appear as unwomanly as possible. The Queen has changed the trend of fashion, and by her Royal influence has set the women of her kingdom a-sewing. It is the early Victorian work-basket that finds special favour. It is convenient and ornamental. Where our grandmothers used a Chippendale table with a bag of silk set into it something even more practical has been devised. The work-table of to-day is inclined to the Chippendale model, but it is rather larger and more solid. The bag of silk remains on some of the new ones, but a more convenient receptacle is the adjustable table of wood, that can be easily collapsed at a touch, and tucked away into a corner. Square boxes, with the most elaborate fittings, are in high favour.

THE HAREM SKIRT.

We are watching most anxiously the fate of the Harem skirt and most sincerely hope it may neve[r] become popular. Blood has been shed, if we are to believe an evening contemporary, over the harem skirt and the riotous scene took place at Auteuil after the races were over. One of the costumier, who [illegible] sent five models to the racecourse wearing the [illegible] style has stated the facts and deplores the bar[illegible] treatment which the girls had undergone. [illegible] went fairly well, while the races were in p[illegible] Half a dozen dressmakers sent bevies of [illegible] the grounds, where they were observed [illegible] curiosity, and caused a sensation whe[illegible] appeared. But nothing worse happen[illegible] public in the enclosure started to leave. [illegible] of the people who had been on [illegible] gathered near the exit to watch [illegible] of the jupe-culett come out and [illegible] crowd some apeches had gathered [illegible] five girls of a certain costumier appe[illegible] about to get into a carriage, these r[illegible] them, and tore their skirts. Two of the[illegible] so roughly handled that they bled in [illegible] was with difficulty that they escaped fr[illegible] and put themselves under the prote[illegible] police. The other day in Valencia [illegible] women ventured into the street, [illegible] occasioned was so great that ove[illegible] surrounded them, pursuing them [illegible] even wishing to deprive them [illegible] garments. Many policemen wer[illegible] vene, with the object of protecti[illegible] were taken to the police-statio[illegible] creating a scandal in the p[illegible] Madrid, another incident took [illegible] del Sol, and the police were c[illegible] an elderly lady who was weari[illegible]

AN AMERICAN MOT[illegible]

Motor cars at wedding ce[illegible] any comment, though wh[illegible] came into fashion they we[illegible] rather out of place. I[illegible] nowadays to see wh[illegible] the bride and br[illegible] ling by car. I[illegible] disgust, ho[illegible] motorists [illegible] performed [illegible] thoroug[illegible] them [illegible] gent[illegible] qu[illegible] ea[illegible] we[illegible] No, [illegible] he too[illegible] neck of [illegible] on the neck [illegible] ed my neck?' [illegible] 'O, father, why [illegible] might be cold,' sai[illegible] malevolently.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTH[S] AND DEATHS.

The following Press Note has been issued by the Government of Bombay:—

The Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act of 1886 was enacted to provide for the voluntary registration of births and deaths among Europeans, Armenians, Jews, Eurasians, Parsees, Native Christians and others to whom the Indian Succession Act applies and among British subjects of the abovementioned classes who are resident in Native States. Although this Act has been in force for more than twenty-two years, the classes concerned have very little use of its provisions. This is due mainly to the fact that they are ignorant of the provisions and intentions of the Act and partly because they are content to rely in the case of births and deaths on ecclesiastical returns. The reasons which led to the passing of Act VI of 1886 may be briefly explained. Before the Act came into existence there was no general law for the registration of births and deaths. Enactments providing for the registration of births and deaths within certain specified areas, principally municipalities and cantonments, did exist; but in the first place these enactments were strictly local in their nature and left the greater portion of the country unprovided for, and in the second place their provisions being directed primarily to statistical purposes were not of such a nature as to make the registers of births and deaths kept under them of value for purposes of evidence. There were then (as at present) registers of baptisms and burials in possession of ministers of religion in all parts of the country on which reliance was placed for the purposes of registration. It was, however, doubtful how far they could be relied on to give accurately the requisite particulars as to births and deaths and most of them were considered to be inadmissible in evidence. These objections still hold good.—Act VI of 1886, affords full facilities for the registration of births and deaths to persons who require unimpeachable evidence of such occurrences in connection with questions involving important individual interests, such as rights to property and the like. In order to provide facilities for registration under the Act, Government have appointed the Chief Revenue Officer (Collector or Deputy Commissioner) in each district to be registering officer under the Act, in addition to the Sub-Registrars mentioned in the annexed list. A large number of missionaries of the several Protestant missionary bodies have also been similarly empowered. The Government of India are now taking steps to amend the Act so as to dispense under proper precautions with personal attendance at registering offices. In inviting attention to the advantages of Act VI of 1886 the Government in Council desires to express a hope that greater advantage will be taken in future by the public of the facilities thus offered to them.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

PROPOSED REDUCTION OF ESTABLISHMENT.

Reply by Mr. Haldane.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 16.

In the debate on the Army Estimates, Mr. Holt moved that the establishment be reduced by 15,000 men. He drew attention to the size of the South African garrison, and asked what justification there was for retaining a larger force than in 1899 and in 1898.

Mr. Haldane replied that we were under an obligation to maintain the South African garrison, at any rate, while the new Government was organising its forces, which would take several years. It would be extremely inexpedient to take away at present any part of the garrison as it might well be wanted if there were a native rising. But, Mr Haldane pointed out, the garrison was not only for South Africa.

British Garrisons Overseas.

It could not be too distinctly understood that what defined the size of the British Army was its garrisons overseas. There was a garrison in India, which no wise person proposed to reduce. It was responsible for the safety of three hundred million persons, including many ...citable populations. That garrison was certainly not too large, and it might have to be ...forced at any time.

Mr. Haldane pointed to China. We preserve..., he said, a garrison at Hong Kong, which ...by no means in excess of requirements ...the event of a rising like that of the Boxers. ...pose there were a rising in the Sudan, the ...tian garrison must be largely reinforced. ...o longer kept up a considerable emer... force in Britain, the reason being that ...organised a garrison in South Africa, ...st reinforcement to go to the theatre ...

...ect of the South African garrison ...or the sake of South Africa, and ... save the cost of an emergency- ...ain. It was, because the army in ...not be diminished that we were ...e the army at home to any ...

Negatived.

...DON, MARCH 16.

Mr. Holt's mo... ...te for an effec... ...ECH.

...g ...n- ...t of ...how- ...ill re- Agree- ...e journal ...tory spirit, ...dward Grey's ...wide sympathy. ...speration."

BERLIN, MARCH 16.

...r Tageblatt says that Sir Edward ...rey's speech shows that the high-water mark in the business of mutual exasperation between Britain and Germany has been reached.

In an article, Professor Schiemann admits that there has been a recent improvement in the relations between the two countries, which may be carried further.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, in an article, yesterday, mentioned that recently a particular case had shown that arbitration had not removed all misunderstandings.

It is suggested that this refers to Britain's refusal to submit the German war claims to the Hague.

BAHAMA ISLANDS AND CANADA.

Annexation Sought.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

The Legislature of the Bahamas, by 23 votes to 6, has passed a resolution in favour of annexation to Canada.

A committee has been appointed to negotiate with Canada.

NORTH LOUTH ELECTION.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

Mr. Augustine Roche has been returned unopposed for North Louth; the election for which in January, was declared void. Mr. Augustine Roche is a Nationalist.

[Mr. Augustine Roche was born in Cork City, and in later life, until the development of Mr. William O'Brien's political diversion in the Dunraven direction some years ago, was the most popular man in Cork, of which city he was three times Mayor. During this period, he represented Cork at the Jubilee of Pope Leo XIII at Rome, and later he was Cork's Ambassador to Berlin in connection with Sir Peter O'Brien's International Cork Regatta, on which occasion he was received by Prince von Buelow. He returns to the House of Commons as he entered it, unpledged. In January 1910, he was returned with Mr. William O'Brien for Cork City, but at the last contest he did not seek re-election.]

ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY.

Speeches at Chambers of Commerce Dinner.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 16.

Lord Rotherham, last evening, presided at the dinner of the Associated Chambers of Commerce.

Mr. Buxton, President of the Board of Trade, replying to the toast of the Ministers, said that information received from the Chambers of Commerce had enabled the Government to place their case before the Japanese Government, and he hoped that a satisfactory conclusion of the negotiations for the Commercial Treaty would be reached.

Mr. Buxton further stated that the Government proposed, at the Imperial Conference, to see if uniform arrangements could not be reached regarding arbitration on commercial matters, and the enforcement of such arbitration.

Mr. Kato, the Japanese Ambassador, replying to the toast of the Ambassadors, dwelt on the friendly manner in which the negotiations had been carried out. He had every confidence that the negotiations between Britain and Japan would end satisfactorily before long.

Imperial Reciprocity.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

A meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce to-day passed a resolution, by a large majority, urging the Government to appoint a very strong Royal Commission to enquire into the desirability of an alteration of the fiscal system; also favourably to consider the question of reciprocity within the Empire at the Imperial Conference.

The meeting passed a further resolution in favour of the establishment of an Imperia Council of Commerce.

SITUATION IN PERSIA.

"Undeniably Serious."

LONDON, MARCH 15.

Replying to Mr. Wedgwood, in the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. McKinnon Wood, Parliamentary Secretary to the Foreign Office, said that according to reports from His Majesty's representatives on the spot, Persian Baluchistan was most disturbed throughout 1910. Despite the warnings of the Consuls at Seistan and Kerman, and of the political Agent at Chagai, there were numerous raids by Baluchi chiefs upon Kerman. Sir G. Barclay, Minister to Persia, had expressed the opinion that though the situation in Persian-Baluchistan and Kerman is undeniably serious, the arrival of a new Governor-General may improve matters.

Evacuation of Kazvin.

TEHERAN, MARCH 15.

The evacuation of Kazvin was completed this morning, except for eighty Cossacks, left as a Consular guard.

SUBSIDISED INDIAN PRESS.

Possible Action in Other Provinces.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Yate asked whether the arrangement of the Bengal Government with the paper, the *Indian Mirror*, would be recommended for favourable consideration by the local Governments of the other Provinces.

Mr. Montagu replied that the experiment was made by Bengal in response to a circular suggestion by the Government of India to the local Governments. Lord Morley had acquiesced in the action taken, but was communicating with the Government of India as to further experiments in the same direction.

PLOT FOR RISING IN CONGO.

Rumour Unfounded.

BRUSSELS, MARCH 16.

The journal *Etoile Belge* states that M. Renkin, the Minister for Colonies, has received a telegram to the effect that the report of plot at Boma to cause a rising of the blacks and the murder of all whites in the Congo, is unfounded.

BRITISH EMPIRE TRADE MARK.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

At a meeting of merchants and manufacturers at the Guildhall, presided over by Lord Avebury, it was resolved to form an association with a view to the registration of a British Empire trade mark.

LABOUR MEMBERS AND VETO BILL.

Motion for Omission of Preamble.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

The Labour members of the House of Commons decided yesterday evening to move that the Preamble to the Veto Bill be omitted.

FUNDS FOR HOME RULE.

Mr. Redmond's Son to Tour Colonies.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

Mr. Redmond's son and two others will sail on Saturday for a year's tour in Australasia and North America, to collect funds in connection with Home Rule.

RUSSIAN DEMANDS ON CHINA.

The Advice of the "Times."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 16.

The *Times* urges China promptly to accept unequivocally those Russian demands which it does not mean seriously to contest and to negotiate earnestly on the others.

The journal points out the grave consequences of refusal for China and all other Powers interested in the Far East.

It scouts the idea that Japan has not been a stranger to supposed Russian demands and that she sought her own interests in supporting them.

"Japan," says the *Times*, "realizes too clearly the calamity of the Far Eastern crisis which such action would entail."

THE CLAPHAM MURDER.

Morrison Sentenced to Death.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

Stinie Morrison has been sentenced to death for the murder of the Jew, Baron, at Clapham, in January.

LATER.

The Morrison trial, in which was displayed a remarkable picture of alien life in the East End, and which illustrated the readiness of a certain class to commit perjury, has evoked afresh demands for the reinforcement of the Aliens Act and the strengthening of the powers of the police within the huge Ghetto in London.

AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE SCHEME.

Proposals to be Carried Out.

PERTH, MARCH 16.

Mr. Pearce, Minister for National Defence, has made a statement saying that the Federal Government has no doubts regarding its duties and is prepared fully to carry out Admiral Henderson's Defence Scheme.

CANADIAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

American Statement.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 16.

Announcing the functions of the American-Canadian Boundary Commission, the States Department states that the Commission is clothed with such far-reaching powers because the Government considers this the most important step taken to promote harmonious relations with Canada.

NEW INDIAN LOAN.

£3,500,000 at 3 1-2 per cent.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

The issue of an Indian Government loan of three and a half millions sterling, bearing interest at 3 1-2 per cent. is expected to-morrow. The issue price will be 95.

FOOTBALL AT HOME.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

The following are the results of matches played to-day.

Woolwich Arsenal 1, Aston Villa 1.
Manchester United 3, Tottenham Hotspur 2.
Derby County 2, Fulham 2.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

In the match against the Eighteen of Broken Hill, the South Africans compiled 531. Faulkner scored 252 not out. The home team replied with 148 and 105.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

The death is announced of Sir Constantine Phipps, British Minister in Brussels, since 1900.

[Sir Edmund Constantine Henry Phipps G.C.M.G., C.B., Minister for Britain at Brussels since 1900, was born in 1840. He was the son of Hon. Edmond Phipps, grandson of the Earl of Mulgrave, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Maria Louisa, daughter of Sir Colin Campbell K.C.B. After receiving his education at Harrow he entered the Diplomatic Service in 1858. He rose to be Consul-General at Pesth in 1881, Secretary of the Embassy at Vienna in 1885 and at Paris in 1892. He became Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris in 1893; he was the British Delegate on the West African Commission and at the Sanitary Conference in 1893. After six years (1894-1900) in Brazil as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, he was sent to Brussels as our Minister.]

MADRAS CROPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 16.

The district reports furnished by the Collectors of the Madras Presidency of the output and consumption of cotton and groundnut for 1909-10, show great variations and there are discrepancies in the figures. The estimates are not very correct, but the quantities of goods exported and consumed in the mills are fairly accurate. These show that out of a total of 1·85 million cwts of cotton 3·62 lakhs of cwts are consumed by the mills, 2·62 by extra factories, whereas the exports by road were 3·32 and by sea 9·78. As regards groundnut, the extra factory consumption was 1·8 million cwts and the quantity exported by rail 94,439 cwts and by sea 2·8 million of cwts making a total of 4·77 millions of cwts. The District of North Arcot stands first as a groundnut area.

IN the Dacca Conspiracy case yesterday at Dacca, a difference of opinion arose between Mr. C. R Dass, Mr. Garth and the Court on the subject of Mr. C. R. Dass' version of a statement made by a witness and after some discussion Mr. Dass and all the other defence pleaders left the Court in a body.

INDENTURED EMIGRATION TO NATAL.

Representation to the Government.

On behalf of the Indian South African League, Mr. G. A. Natesan, the Joint Secretary, has addressed a long communication to the Governments of India and of Madras in which it is stated that the Indian South African League has learnt with very grave concern that 70 of the Sirdar Maistries have been sent to India by the Planters of Natal to recruit coolies on a very large scale before the 1st July and thus defeat the object of the Government of India in prohibiting indentured emigration to Natal from the 1st July. The League learns that these 70 Sirdar Maistries who arrived by the s. s. "Unfuli" have already gone to different parts of this Presidency to do the work of recruiting. The League fears that these Sirdar Maistries who have been specially sent by the Natal Planters with promise of large pecuniary rewards for recruiting on a large scale will adopt all sorts of means and devices to trap several poor and innocent villagers. Even the Protector of Emigrants, Madras, or the Magistrates in the mofussil were to refuse licenses to these Sirdar Maistries, the League has just cause for apprehension that these Maistries may do virtually the work of recruiting agents but nominally hand over the men recruited to a licensed recruiting agent and thus effectually carry out their object, of evading the provisions of the Emigration Act of 1908. The League earnestly prays that the Government may be pleased to do all that lies in its power to enforce rigorously the provisions of the Emigration Act.

It has been mentioned in some of the Anglo-Indian papers that the Government of India have punished Natal for the sins of the Transvaal. This view is entirely inaccurate and the League fears that if this incorrect view is allowed to get further circulation, it may do possible harm. The League would respectfully point out that the Transvaal question has been prominently before the public only for the last four years, but the question of the ill-treatment of Indians in Natal has been before the public for over half a century. It must be remembered that the question of the ill-treatment of Indians and especially those in Natal received the attention of Mr. Chamberlain as long as 1897; that Lord Lansdowne declared before the Boer War that it was one of the reasons which led England to wage war with the Boers, and it must be remembered also that Lord George Hamilton, the then Secretary of State for India, in reply to a deputation just after the South African War publicly announced that in view of the unsatisfactory treatment meted out "to a very large proportion of the native Indians in Natal engaged in the developing of the sugar industries and kindred pursuits, he would not in the least hesitate to put a stop to the indentured emigration of the obstacles put in the way of the Indians were not removed." The authoritative pronouncements mentioned above are enough to show that the responsible authorities have for a very long time past been keenly alive to the difficulties of Indians in Natal; it cannot therefore be said that the action of the Government of India in prohibiting indentured emigration to Natal is in the least undeserved by Natal and that has been punished for the sins of the Transvaal Government, though the League is willing to admit that the disgraceful treatment of the Indians in the Transvaal for the last three years might have once for all induced the Government of India to effectually take the first step needed to make the South Africans realise that the Government of India would no longer tolerate their attitude.

From the very beginning Indians in Natal have been created badly. They have been deprived of the Municipal franchise they once possessed; they are treated as if they are an inferior set of beings: Indian traders in Natal are subject to all sorts of restrictions and numerous obstacles are thrown in their way and are effectually prevented from carrying on their trade in peace. The licensing laws worked by the Natal European authorities subject the Indian traders to inconvenience, hardship and often pecuniary loss of a very heavy character. The indentured cooly passes under the Natal employer a hard time indeed during the five years which he is bound to serve under him. His grievances are many, his wrongs numerous and he seems to despair of justice to him being ever done at all. The imposition of the three pounds annual tax on every free Indian in Natal coupled with the poll-tax of one pound per annum compels many an Indian to reindenture against his own will, against his own conscience, and he is being driven to do the same as he has no other alternative. The policy of Natal has been the policy of throwing away the sucked orange. It has been all along anxious to have Indians serving them as coolies, only as coolies, and that for ever till death alone removes these unfortunate beings from the possession of their earthly masters. The moment an Indian cooly after his period of indenture tries to set himself free and attempts to pursue an independent vocation his troubles begin and hence all the detailed story of the wrongs and woes which the Indians of Natal narrate against the authorities there. It is no surprise therefore that the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale in moving his proposition in the Viceregal Council recommending the prohibition of the indentured emigration to Natal., spoke out: "My Lord, the whole policy to-day towards Indian population is an utterly selfish and heartless policy, and the only way in which any relief can be obtained is by the Government of India adopting a stern attitude towards the colony in return." The League has been compelled to send this communication to Government as the statement has appeared more than once in public print that Natal has not deserved the treatment which the Government of India has given them in the matter of prohibiting indentured emigration from 1st July. Indian South African League feels strongly that the system of indentured emigration is in itself objectionable and is attended with several demoralising features and the system itself ought to be put an end to not only as regards Natal, but wherever else it obtains. At any rate, there is no excuse for perpetuating the system to the benefit of Natal, a British Colony which, to use the words of Lord Curzon, "enriches herhis (Indian) labour and then society there appears to turn round upon him as if he were a Pariah dog." The League has learnt with much concern that not only seventy Sardar Maistries have been sent by the Natal Planters to defeat the good intentions of the Government of India, but also that they have sent an influential representative to persuade the Government of India to give a further extension of time for recruiting labour. It sincerely prays that no kind of concession will be given to the British Colonies who have for years been dealing unfairly and unjustly with British Indian subjects. On behalf of the League and on behalf of the large public whose opinion on this subject the League feels is entirely in accord with that of its own, it earnestly requests that the Government would be pleased to give this matter its most earnest and prompt attention.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 16.

Mr. E. M. Cook, Under Secretary to the United Provinces Government, has been appointed Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, vice Mr. Monie proceeding on leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel Milne, I.M.S., Assay Master, Bombay, will retire from the service in June.

Mr. Pritchard, Accountant-General, who has been inquiring into the reorganisation of the Audit Department will be posted to Bombay as Accountant-General, vice Mr. Michael proceeding on leave.

Mr. Tomkins will continue to officiate as Accountant-General in Bengal.

The Hon'ble Mr. Meston, Financial Secretary, leaves Calcutta, on the 28th instant, and will visit Delhi for a couple of days before proceeding to Simla.

Mr. Hailey will be placed on special duty at once in connection with the Durbar Accounts and Mr. Jukes will temporarily act as Deputy Secretary in the Finance Department until Mr. Stokes returns from leave.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Liquor Question.

EXTENSION OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

THE Bombay Legislative Council met again on Thursday morning, at the Secretariat, and in the absence of H. E. the Governor, the chair was taken by the Hon'ble Mr. R. A. Lamb.

Before proceeding to the agenda, the chairman remarked that the rule under which H. E. the Governor had decided that that morning's discussion was to terminate at 1-30, provided that if a resolution was not brought to the vote by a certain fixed time, it was presumed to be withdrawn. In order that the time should be fairly allocated to the two resolutions on the paper, he assigned to Mr. Joshi's resolution the discussion of which had already been commenced, the time up to 12-15 p.m.

IRRIGATION IN THE DECCAN.

The Council resumed the adjourned discussion on the following resolution moved by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Joshi:—"That Government be pleased to encourage the extension of Pathasthal Irrigation in the Deccan by (1) abolition of Pathasthal assessment where it is still levied; (2) advances of Tagai and free grants to village communities; and (3) free provision of expert assistance."

The Hon'ble Mr G. K. Parekh, supporting the resolution, said wherever the Pathasthal property was communal he thought the Hon'ble Mr. Joshi was right in asking for the abolition of assessment. He thought that in all cases where the surface of communal works required cost in construction, it would be in the public interest not to charge heavy Pathasthal rates. He was of opinion that, that part of the resolution which referred to this matter ought to be accepted. The fact ought to be borne in mind that wherever these rates were charged the people gave up their Pathasthal rights rather than pay for them.

The Hon'ble Mr. Carmichael pointed out that in the "pats" the cultivators had a monopoly of the water supply and he could see no reason why they should not pay a rate for it. The duty of keeping the "pats" in repair was a very small matter, which would not cost the cultivator a day's work. As to the second and third sections of the resolution, they were unnecessary as Government were already carrying out the suggestions which they contained.

The Hon'ble Mr. Garud, cordially supporting the resolution, hoped that the small concession asked for in the resolution would be granted, which would be a great relief to agriculturists.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Joshi, replying to the debate, made a long speech.

The Chairman :—I should like to remind the Hon'ble Member that there are only two minutes of the time left during which I have the right to reply and if he does not reach that point within that time the motion will stand withdrawn.

Mr. Joshi acknowledged the Chairman's warning and continued his speech up to the time limit.

The Chairman : The Hon'ble Member does not appear quite to have appreciated what I have said. I said there were only two minutes during which I had the right of reply and those two minutes he proceeded to occupy in reading extracts from papers, so that the time, he has left for me is nothing at all. Perhaps as this is the first occasion that Rule 22 has been applied, it would not be right to enforce it strictly and I should like myself to have an opportunity of saying a very few words on the resolution.

The Chairman continuing, said that in his opinion the time of the Council had been unnecessarily taken up in debating matters, which Government had already fully recognised. In regard to the first part of the resolution, he understood that the Hon'ble Member desired to encourage the extension of Pathasthal irrigation by abolishing the assessment where it was still levied. In the course of half an hour's oration he had not made it clear how that effect would be produced. Government had abolished the assessment where the supply of water was scanty, but where it was not scanty it remained. If it were abolished he failed to see how it would increase irrigation at all.

The resolution being put to the vote was defeated.

PRINCIPLE OF LOCAL OPTION.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Parekh moved: "That Government be pleased to give a trial to the principle of local option within specified areas in which the majority of inhabitants express a desire for the removal of liquor shops from such areas."

The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Parekh, in support of his resolution, said he thought several of his colleagues in the Council were aware that movements were being made in many directions for the reclamation of persons who had got into the habit of drink. Caste institutions, where they existed, had awakened to the necessity of making a move in their communities, in which the use of liquor was not regarded as prohibited by religion. A remarkable instance of this occurred among the Koli population of the ninety-two villages in the taluka of Olpad in the Surat district. In the month of May 1909, about five thousand people attended a caste meeting and resolved to prohibit the use of ardent drinks by its members, and made an infringement of the orders a caste offence. Similar caste rules were made by the aboriginal inhabitants of the southern talukas of Surat. The attention of religious heads had also been drawn to their duty to check this vice. An instance of this occurred in the case of the late Koli reformer Daduram, who caused thousands of Kolis to give up the habit of drink. They also found Temperance Associations and Christian Missionaries doing considerable work in this direction. However it often happened that people after a few months of abstinence relapsed into their former habit and the good work was undone. The main reason was that they continued to remain exposed to the temptation of the liquor shop in their midst. He (the speaker) believed that if the temptation were removed a large number of people would be saved from receding. A man who was a recent convert to abstinence might not go two or three miles to the distant shop in another village, though he might not have the necessary strength to withstand the temptation which existed so near his home. Under these circumstances Government ought to help the cause of temperance by removing the liquor shop from the village where the majority of its inhabitants did not desire its presence. The majority had a right to ask that anything that stood as a temptation to them and their families to go astray should not be retained in order that a small minority might find some difficulty thrown in the way of their habit of indulgence in liquor. The prohibition was in accordance with the wishes of the Government of India, who were prepared to give preference to local opinion where there were ways of ascertaining the wishes of the people. Though there might be a difference of opinion upon the question whether local option had been successful in attaining its ends in towns and cities, it was admitted that it worked well in rural areas. His request was a moderate one, and he therefore thought that it would be a beneficial thing if the Government were pleased to accede to the application of the people in cases where the majority of that class of houseowners, whom religion did not prohibit the use of drink, asked for the removal of liquor shops from their locality. That would encourage the people and he was sure that it would be in the interests of the public if the Government acceded to their request. He understood that a measure of this kind was contemplated by the Government of India and they passed a resolution in connection with the report of the Excise Commission, which laid down that Government would be pleased in some way to ascertain the wishes of the locality and pay due deference to their wishes. Even those people who did not favour local option admitted that in rural areas local option had been tried with success. That being the case he hoped Government would see their way in any case to give a trial to this by the removal of liquor shops where the majority desired that they should not exist.

The Hon'ble Sardar Motilal Chunilal said education was the only means of checking the evil. Government had appointed Committees to see to the reduction of liquor shops. He was a member of such a Committee at Broach. This Committee brought about a reduction in the number of shops. But what was the result? No diminution occurred in the consumption of liquor which remained the same as before, but those old shopkeepers whose shops were closed starved, while those whose shops were not closed flourished at the expense of their more unfortunate brothers. He would draw the Council's attention to the reply which his question had elicited, which said that there was no diminution in drinking traffic consequent upon the closing of shops. The closing of shops was no efficacious means of eradicating the vice of drinking. They must educate the pupils in the schools to eschew the vice by impressing upon them, when their minds were plastic, the evils resulting from the vice of drinking.

A RISKY EXPERIMENT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Carmichael said this resolution proposed an experiment which was fraught with a considerable amount of risk, and only touched the fringe of the subject. The experiment could not be carried any distance without being confronted with the hard fact that total prohibition was impossible. He had every sympathy with the object of the Hon'ble mover which was to reduce temptation. But one could not suddenly divert the inclinations of the people. They would find some means of satisfying their inclinations. Mr. Parekh had referred to the Kolis of old who decided that they would not drink liquor, moved by a sudden desire to reform themselves. They could not maintain their resolution not because temptations were abundant in those parts, but because of human nature. Local option had been tried in America and in New Zealand. There was a wealth of literature on the subject, but he (the speaker) did not believe any unprejudiced person would gather from it a clear indication that the balance of good was in its favour. Local option introduced certain evils and proposed to reduce certain evils. In places where the facilities for liquor were greatly restricted evidence showed that people purchased large quantities at a time and stored it in their houses. They and their families were thus submitted to greater temptation than ever while they frequently became sources of illicit supply to their neighbours. One argument used in favour of local option was that in those countries where it had been adopted it had been maintained, but the speaker did not believe it would have lasted, if there had not been female suffrage in those countries. Experience had shown that especially in towns it led to grave abuses, and here they were being asked to have it introduced in a country which was less advanced and where the sense of good citizenship was less fully developed. He had said that the experiment only touched the fringe of the subject. They had to leave out the towns because it did not succeed there, and they had to leave out other wide areas where the facilities for illicit distilling were great. In taking the opinion of the people they would have to be asked to vote on a single question "shops or no shops" because there were large numbers of people who did not touch liquor, there were the rich men who were not affected by local option and there were the subordinate castes, whose effect was something like that of the female vote in America and New Zealand. They would be rather afraid to say they would like a shop. If that decision was made, were they to think that the consumption of liquor would stop, or the consumption of other intoxicants? It would not be stopped, and they would have a host of illicit stills springing up, and Government officers would have a great fight to suppress them. Then in India too we had to recognise that if deprived of liquor the people might resort to intoxicating drugs such as cocaine, bhang and ganja. Government was already doing good work through the advisory committees which has been established in many large towns. The people serving on those had the advantages of knowing the particular advantage and the particular needs of each area and they were able to remove shops from objectionable sites and fix the limit of the facilities which should be provided for the supply of liquor. The Hon'ble Mr. Lamb had told them in connection with excise that the duty on liquor had been greatly raised and the system of disposing of liquor shops by unremitting action was producing a reduction in consumption. It was much better and much more certain to progress slowly than to try to reach reform by a sudden leap.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Rodda said that there was one liquor shop on an average of fifteen to twenty villages, and each taluka had some ten to twelve liquor shops. He did not think that local option would have any great effect in checking the prevalence of drinking. They might remove a liquor shop to whatever distance they liked, but those who would drink would not mind going to any distance. He thought the best way to grapple with this evil was to give the young generation a sound religious and moral education. It was not possible to eradicate such deep-rooted vices as drinking, smoking and pansupari eating. They knew that there were people who indulged in smoking to such an extent that they required from twenty to thirty cigars per day.

The Hon'ble Sir Henry Procter said he supported the principle of local option but he thought this resolution was quite unnecessary in view of Government's policy. The Hon'ble Mr. Carmichael had spoken against the principle of local option, but it seemed to him that Government's policy was distinctly that of modified local option. Before new liquor shops were placed anywhere the inhabitants of the district were asked if they wanted it and if there was a strong feeling against it the shop was not put there. In some places the liquor shops had been reduced.

The Hon'ble Mr. Parekh, replying to the debate, said every person appreciated the efforts of Government to advance the cause of temperance. His resolution only said that when people desired the removal of a shop, Government should help them. The Hon'ble Mr. Carmichael had referred to the question of local option and said that wherever it had been tried it had proved unsuccessful. He (the speaker) could understand the difficulty of ascertaining local option in large cities, but in small areas where it could be done it should be granted. So far as small areas were concerned there was no doubt that local option had been successful. As to the danger of people storing liquor in large quantities, he thought it was imaginary, for he did not think respectable people would do so. Where a whole people or a large majority had pledged themselves to abstinence it would be most unlikely that any person would try to store liquor. He thought this danger was imaginary.

GOVERNMENT'S INTENTIONS.

The Chairman said that local option could be applied by a direct vote of all the residents or all the ratepayers within an area or by referring the question to a constituted body representing the ratepayers. If the Hon'ble Member contemplated that the question of shops or no shops should be voted upon by the whole body of persons resident in the area then he did not think Government could possibly accept it. It was exceedingly doubtful whether such a system would work well in a country in which the inhabitants might be called homogeneous, but in this country where the people belonged to different races, different castes and different sub-castes, where there were always a number of different races living in the same area it would certainly not be practicable. Under such a system it would be possible for those castes who did not touch liquor to impose prohibition on those to whom it was customary and was recognised by the tenets of their religion. He did not think Government would agree to place in their hands the power to decide whether a man should be allowed to drink or not. If the Hon'ble Member desired that the principle of "local option" should be exercised by constituted bodies, as his friend Sir Henry Procter had pointed out, in that direction Government had already gone a good way and they were prepared to go further. Government had already established advisory committees in most of the large towns and were prepared to extend the principle to rural districts, where the committees would be composed of officers of Government and representatives of the local bodies. He did not undertake that these would be constituted at once and Government would make inquiries as to which of the smaller towns and rural areas would derive advantage from the constitution of committees. In some districts he could not conceive that there would be any use for them at all such as the district of Ahmednagar, where if they excepted the consumption in the city and cantonment the average consumption of country liquor was less than a third of a dram per head per annum. On the other hand in districts such as Surat or Thana it would be difficult to make certain while they were reducing the recorded consumption that they were not adding to the illicit and unrecorded consumption. He could not conceive that it was in accordance with the principles of temperance that they should hide their heads and look with satisfaction on the falling figures of recorded consumption while they had evidence that the illicit consumption was going up. To the advisory committees which had already been appointed, he reminded the Council, not only had the question of shops been referred but the question of hours of opening and closing. They were also consulted regarding the opening and closing of shops at festivals, and in all cases except three, the advisory committees' views were accepted and when they had constituted advisory committees in these other areas he did think it would be right to suppose that their recommendations would receive any less consideration than those of the Committees which had already been constituted.

The motion was lost.

The Council then adjourned.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Seditious Meetings Act.

MR. GOKHALE'S EDUCATION BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 16.

A meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council was held this morning, at Government House, Calcutta, His Excellency the Viceroy presiding. There was a large attendance of members and the visitors' galleries were full.

After question time, Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson moved that the Paper Currency Bill be passed. The motion was put and carried.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief followed the Finance Member and asked the Council to consider and pass the Army Bill.

A Bill to further amend the Births, Deaths and Marriages Act was passed.

SEDITIOUS MEETINGS BILL.

After the Bills were passed, Mr. Jenkins introduced the Seditious Meetings Bill and spoke at length. The Bill differs from the existing Act in several essential provisions. The Clause which lays down the presumption that every meeting of twenty persons and above is to be presumed a public meeting has been dropped. Similarly, the provision which prohibits and penalises the holding of a meeting for discussion of political subjects without notice or permission has been abandoned. Certain powers which are enjoyed by the Police under the existing Act have been withdrawn and vested in the District Magistrate or First Class Magistrate. The specially empowered power to proclaim an area can only be exercised by local Governments with the previous sanction of the Government of India.

MR. JENKINS' SPEECH.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins speaking on the Seditious Meeting Bill said that the Bill was intended to take the place of the Seditious Meetings Act of 1907 which in the ordinary course would expire on the 31st of this month. This was the third time that the Act had been before the Council and he thought that they might reasonably hope that it would be the last. Since the duration of the Act was extended last year, there had been a new Secretary of State and a new Viceroy. The composition of the Government of India had undergone a very considerable change and the Executive Council had been given to the Government of Bengal, one member of which is an Indian. Yet the decision upon the subject was still to some extent unanimous and they ought to have an Act for the Statute Book for the prevention of seditious meetings which might be applied in case of need. It came before them for consideration and there was not one member of the Government of India and not one of the many persons whose advice had governed the decision of the Government of India who had not approached the subject with the most sincere desire to avoid any legislation of this kind if it were possible to do so. That fact, he thought, should weigh with those who were prepared to bring to bear upon the consideration of this question with unprejudiced minds. As it was intended to represent the Bill to a Select Committee he would not in these introductory remarks introduce any of the arguments that might be used against the Bill. Everything that could be said against the principle of legislation of this kind had been said many times. Many of the arguments which were urged against the details of the existing Act would not apply to this Bill.

NECESSITY FOR THE ACT.

It was a mistake to think that the partition of Bengal was the origin of lawlessness which reached its greatest height in the year subsequent to the partition. Revolutionary ideas and revolutionary organisations had been formed long before that time. The partition, no doubt, brought to the front men who had hitherto stood aloof and it afforded a magnificent opportunity to the leaders of the movement to develop and mature the scheme which had already openly been discussed. In 1905, the Act in the first instance was extended only to Eastern Bengal and Assam and only one District, Backergunge, was proclaimed. It was, in fact, used most sparingly although dangerous meetings continued to be held in different parts of the country. Meetings held in Madras were followed by a serious riot at Tuticorin, while in Eastern Bengal and Assam there was also serious rioting. Even in Calcutta itself disturbances took place which strained the resources of the ordinary law. Although the desire to extend the Act throughout India must have been very great, it was not done. It was not till after the murder of Mr. Jackson and Moulvi Shamsul Alum that the Act was extended to all the Provinces of India. From first to last the Act has been enforced only in five Districts in the whole of India and he thought he might reasonably claim that the Government had exercised the power conferred on them by the Act with strength and moderation. He had shown in many cases serious disturbances followed closely upon violent speeches. If seditious utterances were limited to truth they would not have been so dangerous, but unfortunately that had not been the case. In Eastern Bengal and Assam bands of National Volunteers were enrolled, Secret societies were established and the boycott was enforced by the most violent measures. [illegible] blackmail was levied from wealthy people, and dacoities were committed in order to secure money and assassinations were planned and executed. In fact, it was not too much to say that in many localities a reign of terror was established.

Turning to the present state of affairs the Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins said that there had been a very great improvement in the general situation which they all gratefully acknowledged. But it would be a folly to allow themselves to be lulled in a false sense of security on that account. It was necessary to realise that there was a revolutionary element still in evidence with which they had to deal. The results of the activity of that party were in some cases and only in some parts known to the public. Sometimes their activities became known even in the streets of Calcutta, but their methods were not so well known.

SEDITIOUS LITERATURE.

That party introduced into India and published in India large quantities of seditious literature, literature which was circulated in all the Districts. They wrote threatening letters some of which had been received by members of Council. They posted up seditious placards in public places, they laid plans for the importation of arms, but fortunately so far without any great result and they planned the execution of robberies and assasinations. He had not the least desire to express anything that might give rise to a feeling of alarm. But he did wish to impress upon the Council that there still remained a party whose number in comparison with the population was not very great. It was incredibable that those who had used the weapon of seditious utterances with much effect in the past would refrain from using it again if the existing Act was repealed, and they were left free to do so. The danger was near and certain and the Government ought to be placed in a position to deal with it without delay and without hesitation.

PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE ACT.

Referring to the existing Act the Hon'ble Member said that it could not be extended to any Province in India without the consent of the Governor-General in Council. Even when it was so extended none of its provisions could come into force anywhere except in areas which had been proclaimed areas by Local Governments. As regards the definition of public meetings that has been taken from the English provisions. The only difficulty was with regard to Sub-section 3, Section 3 which provided that any meeting at which there were 20 or more people would be a public meeting unless the contrary was proved. There was no ground whatever for the public for apprehension that dinner parties and social gatherings would come within the purview of the Act. The Act only applied to public meetings of a certain type, meetings which were likely to lead to a disturbance of the peace or of the public tranquility. And such meetings had been described as meetings of a dangerous class.

The points which he wished to make perfectly clear were (1) that the Act could not come into operation anywhere unless it was extended by an order of the Governor-General-in-Council; (2) that the provisions of the Act would not come into force in any area except a proclaimed area; and (3) that the Act only applied to meetings of a specified class and all meetings of any other kind were ordinary meetings. It could not be maintained that an Act of this kind was unduly oppressive and he thought it would be generally agreed from what he had said that th

Act had been used very sparingly and with great moderation. The Government have however decided to repeal this Act and proposed to replace it by the Bill now before the Council. The provisions of the Act which had been modified by the Bill were as follows :—

In the first place in Section 2 it was proposed that the previous sanction of the Governor-General-in-Council should be necessary to the proclamation of any area. The proclamation of an area was a very serious matter. The ultimate responsibility of such an action must rest upon the Government of India and as the Government of India could not escape that responsibility it was thought that no area should be proclaimed without the previous sanction of the Governor-General-in-Council. In the next place as regards the definition of public meetings the clause to which he had already alluded was that the burden of proof that a meeting of 20 persons or more was not a public meeting lay in the hands of the originators of the meeting. The clause had given a good deal of misconception and the Government has decided in deference to the objections raised against it, although he did not think any case had been made out to withdraw that clause. The next modification was in Section 4 Clause 4. They had decided to omit from the description of the meetings he had described as dangerous the words, "any public excitement." That was to say the operation of the law would be confined entirely to meetings for disturbing public tranquility. No reasonable man could really object to Government being invested with powers to deal with meetings of that description not throughout the whole country, but only in areas where the condition of affairs became so bad that in was necessary to proclaim those areas.

In the same Section they had made the authority to whom notice of public meetings should be given, the District Magistrates instead of District Superintendents of Police. In the same manner District Magistrate would also be given authority to depute Police Officers to attend public meetings for the purpose of making reports of the proceedings to the District Magistrates or any Magistrate of the First Class selected by the District Magistrates on their behalf. The other modifications introduced were consequential upon those he had mentioned.

Such was the Bill he had asked leave to introduce. Those who had always held that this legislation was justifiable and that the circumstances of the times demanded it, would accept it. Those who had had doubts as to the principle of some of the details of the existing Act, while at the same time willing that Government should be armed with all powers necessary for the preservation of law and order would, he hoped, be convinced, that the Act had been so modified and was as unobjectionable as any measure of the kind would be. As for those who objected to any legislation of this kind on principle, he was afraid it was impossible to hope that the opposition would be entirely disarmed, but he trusted that it was not much to expect that Government might receive from them some recognition of the attempt on the part of Government to make the Bill as unobjectionable as possible.

BILL REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

Mr. Gokhale, speaking on the Seditious Meetings Bill, said that, on behalf of himself and his friends, they viewed with regret the decision of the Government of India to re-enact the measure and place it permanently on the Statute Book. He thought it was not necessary to say anything about the Bill, and hoped that the principle and the details would be open to discussion in the Select Committee.

His Excellency the Viceroy assented and suspended the rules of business and the Bill was referred to a Select Committee consisting of Messrs. Ali Imam, Dadabhoy, and Gokhale, Sirdar Pertab Singh, Nawab Abdul Majid, Messrs. Andrew, Quin, Phillips, Earle and Jenkins.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION BILL.

Mr. Gokhale asked for leave to introduce his Elementary Education Bill. He said:—

"My Lord, I rise to ask for leave to introduce a Bill to make better provision for the extension of elementary education throughout India. Hon'ble Members will recollect that about this time last year the Council considered a resolution which I had ventured to submit to its judgment recommending that elementary education should gradually be more compulsory and free throughout the country, and that a mixed Commission of officials and non-officials should be appointed to frame definite proposals. In the debate which ensued on the occasion fifteen members, including the Home Secretary and the Director-General of Education, took part. There was then no separate portfolio of education, and educational interests rubbed shoulders with Jails Police in the all-comprehensive charge of the Home Department.

In the end, on an assurance being given by the Home Member that the whole question would be carefully examined by the Government, the resolution was withdrawn. Twelve months have elapsed, my Lord, since then and the progress which the question has made during the interval has not been altogether disappointing. In one important particular indeed events have moved faster than I had ventured to hope or suggest. One of the proposals urged by me on the Government last year was that education should, to begin with, have a separate Secretary and that eventually there should be a separate Member for Education in the Governor General's Executive Council.

The Government have, however, given us at one bound a full-fledged Department of Education, and the Hon'ble Mr. Butler has already been placed in charge of it. My Lord, the Hon'ble Member's appointment to the new office has been received with general satisfaction, and it is recognised on all sides that he brings to his task a reputation for great practical capacity. What I value, how ever more than his practical capacity is the fact that the Indian sun had not dried the Hon'ble Member and that he has not yet shed those enthusiasms with which, perhaps, we all start in life and without which no high task, for the improvement of humanity has ever been undertaken.

PORFOLIO OF EDUCATION.

I think, My Lord, the creation of a portfolio for education brings us sensibly nearer the time when elementary education shall be universal throughout India. That there is a strong demand for this in the country, a demand, moreover, that is daily growing stronger may be gathered from the fact that since last year's debate the question has been kept up well to the fore by the Indian Press, and that last December resolutions in favour of compulsory free primary education were passed not only by the Indian National Congress at Allahabad but also by the Moslem League which held its sittings at Nagpur. On the Government side, too, a declaration was made in the House of Commons last July by the Under Secretary of State for India that one of the objects of the creation of the new Education Department was to spread education throughout the country. The significant language employed your Lordship on the subject of education in your reply to the Congress address at the beginning of this year and the Educational Conference summoned by the Hon'ble Mr. Butler last month at Allahabad all point to the fact that the Government are alive to the necessity of moving faster, and that it will not be long before vigorous measures are taken in hand to ensure a more rapid spread of education in the land. The present thus is a singularly favourable juncture for submitting to the Council and the country the desirability of a forward move such as my Bill proposes, and I earnestly trust the Council will not withhold from me the leave I ask to introduce the Bill.

My Lord, I expect the Government have now concluded their examination of my proposals of last year, and perhaps the Hon'ble Member will tell us to-day what conclusion have been arrived at the part of the scheme to which I attached the greatest importance was that relating to the gradual introduction of the principle of compulsion into the system of elementary education in the country, and that part is now embodied in the Bill which I wish to introduce to-day.

EXAMPLE IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

My Lord, an American Legislator addressing his countrymen more than half a century ago once said that if he had the Archangel's trump the blast of which could startle the living of all nations he would sound it in their ears and say "Educate your children, educate all your children, educate every one of your children." The deep wisdom and the passionate humanity of this aspiration is now generally recognised and in almost every civilized country the State to-day accepts the education of the children as a primary duty resting upon it. Even if the advantages of an elementary education be put to no higher than a capacity to read and write, its universal diffusion is a matter of prime importance, for literacy is better than illiteracy and any day and the banishment of a whole people's illiteracy is no mean achievement.

But elementary education for the mass of the people means something more than a mere capacity to read and write. It means for them a keener enjoyment of life and a more refined standard of living. It means the greater moral and economic efficiency of the individual. It means a higher level of intelligence for the whole community generally. He who reckons these advantages lightly may as well doubt the value of light or fresh air in the economy of human health. I thing it is not unfair to say that one important est of the solicitude of a Government for the true well-being of its people in the extent to which and the manner in which, it seeks to discharge its duty in the matter of mass education and. judged by this tese, the Government of this country must wake up to its responsibilities much more than it has hitherto done, before it can take its proper place among the civilised Governments of the world.

Whether we consider the extent of literacy among the population or the proportion of those actually at school. or the system of education adopted, or the amount of money expended on primary education. India is far behind other civilised countries. Take literacy. While in India according to the figures of the census of 1901, less than 6 per cent. of the whole population could read and write, even in Russia—the most backward of European countries educationally—the proportion of literates at the last census was about 25 per cent. while in many European countries, as also in the United States of America and Canada and Australia almost the entire propulation is now able to read and write. As regards attendance at schools I think it will be well to quote once more the statistics which I mentioned in moving my resolution of last year. They are as follows :—

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

In the United States of America 2 per cent.of the whole population is receiving elementary educa ion; in Canada, in Australia, in Switzerland and in Great Britain and Ireland the proportion ranges from 20 to 17 per cent.,in Germany and Austria-Hungary, in Norway and in the Netherlands the proportion is from 17 to 15 per cent., in France, it is slighly above 14 per cent., in Sweden it is 45 per cent., in Denmark it is 13 per cent., in Belgium it is 12 per cent., in Japan it is 11 per cent., in Italy, Greece and Spain it reaches between 7 and 9 per cent., in Portugal it is between 4 and 5 per cent., whereas, in British India it is only 1.9 per cent.

Turning next to the systems of education adopted in different countries we find that, while in most of them elementary education is both compulsory and free, and, in a few, though the principle of compulsion is not strictly enforced or has not yet been introduced, is either wholly or for the most part gratuitous. In India, alone, it is neither compulsory nor free. Thus, in Great Britain and Ireland, France, Germany, Switzerland, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Belgium, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, the United States of America, Canada, Australia and Japan it is both compulsory and free, the periods of compulsion being generally six years, though in some of the American States it is now as long as nine years. In Holland, elementary education is compulsory, but not free. In Spain, Portugal, Greece, Bulgaria, Servia and Roumania it is free and in theory compulsory though the compulsion is not strictly enforced. In Turkey, too, it is free and nominally compulsory and in Russia, though compulsion has not yet been introduced, it is for the most part gratuitous. Lastly, if we take the expenditure on elementary education in the different countries, per head of the population, even allowing for different money values in different countries, we find that India is simply nowhe e in the comparison. The expenditure per head of the population is highest in the United States, being no less than 16s ; in Switzerland it is 13s. 8d. per head ; in Australia, 11s. 3d ; in England and Wates, 10s ; in Canada, 9s. 8d. ; in Scotland, 9s. 7 1-2d ; in Germany, 6s. 10d ; in Ireland, 6s. 5d ; in the Netherlands, 6s. 4 1-2d ; in Sweden, 5s. 7d ; in Belgium, 5s. 4d ; in Norway, 5s. 1d ; in France, 4s. 10d ; in Austria, 3s. 1 1-2d ; in Spain, 1s. 10 1-2d ; in Italy, 1s. 7 1-2d ; in Servia and Japan, 1s. 2d ; and in Russia 7 1-2d ; while, in India, it is barely one penny.

COMPARISON WITH WESTERN NATIONS.

My Lord, it may be urged, and with some show of reason, that, as mass education is essentially a Western idea, India has not been under Western influences for more than a century, and it is not fair to compare the progress made by her with the achievements of Western nations in that field. I am sure that there is really much in this view,for even in Western countries mass education is a comparatively recent development; but in the East, we have before us the example of Japan which came under the influence of the West less than half centnry ago and has already successfully adopted a system of universal education. Assuming, however, for the sake of argument, that it is not fair to compare India with Western conntries in this matter, no such objection can, I believe, be urged against a comparison of Indian progress with that made in the Philippines or Ceylon or Baroda. The Philipines came under American rule only thirteen years ago. It cannot be said that in natural intelligence or desire for education the Pilipinos are superior to the people of India, and yet the progress in mass education made in the Islands during this short period has be en so great that it constitutes a remarkable tribute to the energy and enthusiasm of American ideas. Under Spanish rule, there was no system of popular education in the Philippines. As soon as the Islands passed into the possession of the United States a regular programme of primary education came to be planned and has been steadily adhered to. The aim is to make primary education universal. The instruction is free and the education authorities advise compulsion, though no compulsory law has yet been enacted. So great, however, is the enthusiasm that has been aroused in the matter, that many Municipalities have introduced compulsion by local ordinances, and, though there is room for doubt if the ordinances are strictly legal, no question has been raised and the people are acquiescing cheerfully in their enforcement. Now rapidly things are advancing in the Phillipines may be judged by the fact that in the five years, from 1908, the number of pupils attending school more than doubled itself, having risen from 150,000 to 360,000. The proportion of children receiving instruction to the whole population of the Islands is now, nearly six per cent as against two in British India.

CONDITIONS IN CEYLON.

The conditions in Ceylon approximate closely to those of Southern India, and the fact that it is directly adninistered by England as a Crown Colony need not make any difference in its favour. In regard to mass education, however, Ceylon is far ahead to-day of India. Elementary education in Ceylon is imparted by two classes of schools—Government or aided. The Government schools cover about one-third and the aided schools two-thirds of the area. In the Government schools, a system of compulsory attendance has long been in force, defaulting parents being brought by the teacher before a village tribunal who can inflict small fines. In 1901, a Committee was appointed by the Government to advise what steps should be taken to extend primary education in the island, and the Committee strongly recommended that the Government should takes steps to compel parents to give their children a good vernacular education. Again, in 1905, a Commission was appointed to make further enquiries into the matter and the recommendations of this body were accepted in the main by the Colonial Secretary.

These recommendations were (1) that attendance at school should be compulsory for boys during a part of six years in the areas proclaimed by the Governor; (2) that no fees should be charged ; (3) that girls' education should be pushed on vigorously ; (4) that District and Divisional committees should be constituted to look after the education of children in their areas ; (5) that the road tax should be handed over to these bodies to form the nucleus of an education fund The action was first taken under the new scheme in 1908, when sixteen districts were proclaimed by the Governor, and the Official report for 1909 thus speaks of its working. "There has been no difficulty so far and there seems to be every reason to hope that none of the difficulties which were anticipated by some of the managers of aided schools will arise. It is hoped that in the course of the present year it will be brought into working order in all the districts."

In 1909 the total number of pupils attending primary schools in Ceylon was 237,000 which gives a proportion of 6'6 per cent. to the whole population of the island.

EDUCATION IN BARODA.

W[illegible] borders of India itself, the Maharaja of B[illegible] example of enthusiasm in the ca[illegible] he is entitled to the las[illegible] of the country. His Highness [illegible] riment in the matter of introducing compulsory and free education into his State eighteen years ago in the villages of the Amerli Taluka. After watching the experiment for eight years, it was extended to the whole Taluka in 1901, and. finally, in 1906, primary education was made compulsory and free throughout the State for boys between the ages of six and twelve and for girls between the ages of six and ten. The ages limit for girls has since been raised from ten to eleven. The last two educational reports of the State explain with considerable fullness the working of the measure and furnish most interesting reading. In 1909, the total number of pupils at school was 165,000 which gives a proportion of 8'6 per cent. to the total population of the State. Taking the children of the school-going age, we find that 79'9 per cent boys of such age were at school as against 21.5 per cent. in Brttish India, while the percentage of girls was 47'6 as against our four per cent only. The total evpenditure on primary schools in Baroda in 1909 was about seven and a half lakhs of rupees which gives a proportion of about six and a half per head of the population as against one penny in British India. The population of Baroda is drawn from the same classes as that of the adjoining British territories, and every day, what passes sees the subjects of the Gaekwar out-distancing more and more British subjects in the surrounding districts. After dwelling on the necessity of cumpulsion.

Describing the main provisions of the Bill, Mr. Gokhale went on.—"My Lord, if I am so fortunate as to receive from the Council the leave I ask at its hands, it will prooably be a year before the Bill comes up here again for its further stages. Meanwhile its consideration will be transferred from this Council to the country and all sections of the community will have ample opportunities to scrutinise its provisions with care. My. Lord, this question of a universal diffusion of education in India depends almost more than any other question on the hearty and sympathetic co-operation of leaders of the people. The Government must in the first instance adopt definitely the policy of such diffusion in its own interest and it must secondly not grudge to find the bulk of the money which will be required for it as Government in most other civilised countries are doing. And this is what we are entitled to ask at the hands of Government in the name of justice, for the honour of the Government itself and in the highest interests of popular well-being. The leaders of the people on their side must bring to this task high enthusiasm which will not be chilled by difficulties, courage which will not shrink from encountering unpopularity if need be and readiness to make sacrifices, whether of money, or time, or energy which the cause may require. I think my Lord, if this Bill passes into Law the educated classes of the country will be on their trial. It is my earnest hope that neither they nor the Government will fail to rise to the requirements of this essentially modest and cautious measure. My Lord, one great need of the situation which I have ventured again and again to point out in this Council for several years past is that the Government should enable us to feel that though largely foreign in personal, it is national in spirit and sentiment, and this it can only do by undertaking towards the people of India all those responsibilities which National Governments in other countries undertake towards their people. We too, in our turn must accept the Government as a National Government giving it that sense of security which National Governments are entitled to claim and utilising the peace and order which it has established for the moral and material advancement of our people, and of all the great national tasks which lie before the country and in which the Government and the people can co-operate to the advantage of both, none is greater than this task of promoting the universal diffusion of education in the land"

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhy, who followed Mr. Gokhale thanked him for his services in the cause of education. He supported the need for a system of free and compulsory primary education and criticised the details.

The Maharaja of Burdwan thought that in the present condition of India education should not be made free. He concluded by quoting that "little learning is a dangerous thing."

A NARROW VIEW.

Mr. Mudholkar, in supporting the Elementary Education Bill, congratulated Mr. Gokhale on the remarkable and brilliant elegance of his speech. He pointed out that universal primary education was the goal to which they had to work, and thought, on account of the backwardness of most of the rural tracts and almost all the mountanous and undeveloped tracts, the country as a whole was distant from this goal. There were parts of it, and especially the larger cities and some of the progressive towns, which were in a position to attempt the introduction of universal education, and for doing so to adopt the compulsory method. He regretted that the view was advanced by some that general education was undesirable, because it would diminish the supply of cheap domestic servants and menial employees, and he exposed its narrowness. He gladly noted that Mr. Butler, speaking for the Government of India, announced that there would be large advances made towards the extension of primary education. The Indian National Congress and the Moslem League had both pronounced in favour of compulsory and free education, agricultural improvement and industrial development. They required mass education which was also needed to enable the ryot to escape from his load of indebtedness. It was education that enabled Continental Europe and other countries to resuscitate their agriculture and industries ruined by the Napoleonic wars. Every country in Europe and America had universal education which in most countries was compulsory and free. If in the Phillipine Islands it was practicable to establish it, how was India less fitted ?

A beginning must be made and the larger cities and progressive towns should take the lead. He showed, by giving the instance of Amraoti, that under the existing voluntary system with the payment of fee there were more than 35 per cent. boys between six and ten years old attending schools. The attendance at the night school there from the depressed classes showed how these people were feeling the need for education. The success of the experiment at Baroda placed the matter beyond doubt. The fear that the Government would incur popularity was groundless. It would not be they who would be moving in the matter, and, as for the Municipalities, as the majority of the members were elected they would not move in the matter unless popular opinion supported them. Political privileges were conferred and more would be, and, that the people might properly exercise them, they should be educated.

Mr. Quinn on behalf of Bombay did not oppose the introduction but regarded that Mr. Gokhale proposed to saddle the Imperial Government with a major portion of the cost.

At this stage the Council rose for lunch.

The Council reassembled at 2-30 and the Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins occupied the chair. He announced that Messrs B. N. Basu, Mr. Hague, R. N. Mudholkar, Holmes, LeMesurier, Col. Davies and the Maharaja of Burdwan have been added to the Select Committee on the Seditious Meetings Bill to report on the 20th instant.

Mr. Hague supported Mr. Gokhale's Bill and said that from his experience of Mahomedan Educational Conferences his community would support taxation.

Nawab Sayed Mahomed supported the Bill and said that the Bill was of a permissive character and provisions framed with great caution.

Sir Vithaldass Thackersey gave results of his own enquiries in Bombay and said that compulsory education ought to become a national institution but would leave the discretionary power to local bodies. He dwelt on the commercial value of primary education and its enormous advantage to agriculturists.

Sir Sassoon David thought that the time had not come for the introduction of such a measure and fresh ways and means should be devised before the Government took the responsibility of financing the scheme.

Mr. Jinnah supported the Bill and repudiated Sir Sassoon David's assertion that time had not come for free and compulsory primary education.

Mr. B. N. Basu thought that compulsion pure and simple would be dangerous, but he generally supported the Bill.

Mr. Huda followed Mr. Basu and supported the introduction of the Bill, but he was unprepared to commit himself without ascertaining the views of his constituency.

Mr. Malaviya thought that the principle of the Bill would find ready acceptance with the Government and supported the measure.

Mr. S. Sinha gave his cordial and unstinted support to the Bill.

Mr. Madge supported the introduction of the Bill, though he disagreed with its details. He held that a sound principle is laid down in the Secretary of State's despatch of 1854.

Mr. Butler who made an eloquent and impressive speach, said that the Government would allow the Bill to go forward and be discussed. He did not believe in comparing places like Ceylon and the Philippines with India. He endorsed fully the enlightened policy and liberal expenditure of the Baroda State, but said that free and compulsory education had only been tried there on a large scale for a very short time. The Government freely admitted that more money should be spent on primary education. No Municipality or District Board had so far asked for the terms now proposed and there were many difficultses in the way of compulsion. The Government, however, were glad that this Bill should be sent to Local Governments and public bodies for consideration. Meanwhile the Government of India would reserve their opinion fully and entirely as the matter was one of supreme importance to the country.

Mr. Gokhale, replying said that he had no reason to be dissatisfied with the reception of the Bill and the measure was introduced at half past four O'clock.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow.

Interpellations.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, replying to Mr. S. Sinha's question regarding the evacuation of villages in time of Military Manceuvres said, (a) such practice being essential for the training of the troops in some instances, it is arranged that villages should be evacuated, but this is only resorted to in the interest of the inhabitants—a precaution against the possibility of accidents and every endeavour is made to inconvenience the inhabitants as little as possible; (b) the evacuation is usually for a few hours only; (c) under the orders in paragraphs 212 and 213, Army Regulations, India Volume X, when such damage does occur compensation is paid as assessed by the civil authorities; (d) there is no law on the subject, but it has been the custom for many years to arrange with the villagers to leave their villages during firing when there is any risk of accident; (e) the Military Manceuvres Act 1897 gives much more extensive powers to prevent interference with the execution of manœuvres than are exercised in India. The Commander-in-Chief fully realises that the rules on this subject require amplification in order that the necessary training of the Army for war may be carried out with the minimum of inconvenience to the rural population. This question has been under discussion for some years and proposals in the subject are now before the Local Governments.

Mr. Butler replying to Mr. S. Sinha's question regarding officers appointed in the Indian Educational Service between the years 1898 and 1904 and 1905 and 1911;-said—The number of officers appointed to the Indian Educational service (a) between years 1898 and 1904 (both inclusive) and (b) between the years 1905 (inclusive) and 1911 exclusive) are respectively 66 and 111. The statement attached shows the names of the officers appointed during these periods.

Sir T. R. Wynne replying to Phndit Madan Mohan Malaviya's question re additionsl member for the Railway Board said, "the Government do not consider it necessary or des rable to adopt the suggestion made by Mr. Mukerji. In every way the Board are in a position to deal broadly and impartially with the various commercial propositions for trade development. It may be that they are at times unable to agree with particular proposals made in the interest of individuals or a particular trade without regard to other existing interests, but this is not a reason for additions being made to the membership of the Board as suggested by Mr. Mukerji.

The following in the reply of the Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins to the Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis re the formation of a Legislative Council for the Central Province :—(a) The attention of the Government of India has not been drawn to specific complaints in the Press on the subject ; (b) and (c) the Government of India have received a communication from the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces as regards the constitution of a Local Council for the Central Provinces and the matter is now under their consideration, (d) no decision has as yet been arrived at.

Mr. Clark replying to the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's question re emigration said that the number of indentured emigrants who proceeded from India to Mauritius during the five years 1905 to 1909 is as follows:—1905, 691 emigrants; 1906, 585; 1907, 572; 1908, nil; and 1909, nil. The Government of India have received a copy of the Committee on emigration from India to the Crown Colonies and Protectorates referred to by the Hon'ble Member and it is at present under their consideration. No decision has yet been come to on the recommendation of the Committee in regard to emigration to Mauritius.

The decision to probit emigration to Natal was, as the Hon'ble Member is aware, announced at a meeting of this Council held on the third January last. The Government of India believe that this decision is now widely known and they do not consider it necessary to take any special steps in the direction indicated by the Hon'ble gentleman pending the publication on April 1st of the notification prohibiting emigration.

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Financial Statement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 16.

A meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council was held to-day, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor presiding. After answers to was several questions were given the Financial Statement was presented and explanatory statements were made by different official members about their respective Department.

A summary of the Financial Statement, introduced to-day by the Hon'ble Mr. Mant, Financial Secretary, states that very important change has been effected by the modification of the terms of the Provincial Statement announced recently in the Imperial Council. During the first five years of the current settlement, namely from 1905 to 1910, the provincial balance was reduced from nearly 80 lakhs to 27 lakhs. In other words, the provincial expenditure exceeded the revenue by 15 lakhs, the causes suggested being earthquake, grain compensation, and plague prevention. Nearly 14 lakhs of outstanding land revenue was collected, but expenditure due to economic and social changes, fixed assignments in revised estimates amount to 30 per cent of the total provincial receipts.

The new changes will give more elasticity to provincial revenues by providing larger proportions of growing revenue and making corresponding reduction in fixed assignments. After indicating the changes which include the raising of the provincial receipts from three-eighths to a half and the forest receipts to half, the statement says, the guaranteed net income from irrigation has been raised proportionately from thirty to forty-one lakhs. This, though not of immediate advantage to the provincial revenues, will give the Local Government greater interest in expediting the completion of the canals under construction. The receipts from land sales ought not to be classed as revenues, as the receipts of purchase money extinguishes "malikana" (ownership).The prospects of the provincial exchequer however, are brighter from land sales. The 'Revised Estimates are better by 37 lakhs than the Budget Estimates, this is accounted for by Imperial share of sale proceeds amounting to over seven lakhs.

Over five lakhs have been received from the Imperial revenue on account of the police charges of municipalties and will go to the relief of the general tax-payer. Sixteen and a half lakhs are expected to be spent out of the special Imperial grants on the Royal Memorial, education and sanitation, and eighty thousand rupees for provincial expenditure in Coronation Durbar.

A reduction of expenditure is expected from the abolition of the Excise Commissionership. The Budget Estimates' increase of eight thousand rupees is due partly to the provisson of a seventh Judge in the Chief Court and a scheme for the appointment of District Sessions Judges and the reorganisation of the provincial executive service. The Budget provides an increase of eight and a half lakhs over the Revised Estimate, an expenditure five lakhs for the Kasauli Institute, two and a half lakhs for urban sanitary measures and civil works. The Budget records an increase of 22 3-4 lakhs and seven and a half lakhs for the Simla extension.

The closing balance on 31st March of 1912 is estimated at 49 1-2 lakhs, out of which 13 1-2 lakhs will be earmarked for education, sanitation, the King Edward Memorial and local purposes in colony towns. The coming year is thus expected to close with a reserve of over 26 lakhs in excess of the minimum balance, mainly owing to the sales of land in Canal Colonies.

Then Mr. Shedi Lal moved a resolution about the raising of the Chief Court to a High Court and was supported by Messrs. Shaffi, Harrichand and Sultan Singh.

Mr. Fenton replied saying that the Chief Court Judges were appointed by the Government of India and independent of the Local Government. The resolution was, however, withdrawn on the Lieutenant-Governor assuring that he would thoroughly consider the whole question.

The Council meets to-morrow when the Punjab Municipal Bill will be presented to the Select Committee, and the Punchayat Bill and the Coronation Durbar Bill will be introduced.

A CHAT ABOUT BOOKS.

THE OTHER WIFE by Olivia Ramsey—(John Long.)—A book that will be thoroughly enjoyed by all lovers of a really light novel—Pamela Charette, the heroine certainly deserve most of the troubles that befel her. She was really in love with Julian Moultrie and he with her, when she discovered that he was a Roman Catholic, and she had been brought up a strict Calvinist, so she refuses to marry him, and deliberately marries Carlyon Rippler, a man she does not care for in the very least, nor did he care for her, but she had two thousand a year and was very handsome. So when he proposed introducing much talk on good works and spiritual aims. She replied, "I am willing to carry out my father's wishes and to marry you, but I have no heart to give." Two lives wrecked at the commencement of the story, the history of those lives and several others introduced is very interesting reading and every one who commences the book will be anxious to find out what happens to Pamela.

THE LOVE HEIGHTS, by Paul Newmann—(Murray).—This is the history of a great writer, Mr. Verner by name. The author shows us this great man alone, with the public forsaking him, his daughter scorning him, even his admirers misunderstanding him, and yet, because of his incomparable spirit, more fortunate in his disasters than those others in their success. Mr. Newmann has been most successful in his description of Horace Verner, he is a most winning and lovable figure, and in the development and portrayal of him, in showing us his dignity, and pathos, and charm, above all, the sense of his genius, he has created a mort charming character. Horace Verner is a widower with an only daughter Nell, to who he is devoted, the history of this daughter and her marriage troubles is the principal part of the story, a really well written story, that will be read with pleasure.

BESS OF THE WOODS, by Warwick Deeping—(Cassell and Co.)—Is a story of early Georgian times. There is a small forest village called Pevensel, where a community has grown up and become strange isolated as they were looked upon somewhat in the light of highwaymen. In this village lived Bess the heroine. Wandering in the woods one evening Bess happened to meet the young squire who was instantly charmed with her beauty. The young squire Richard Jeffray is however engaged to be married as every one knew. Mr. Deeping is an able writer and after keeping the reader intensely interested for some time allows all to end well. "Bess of the Woods" is a refreshing interesting story.

THE RIDING MASTER by Dolf Wyllarde—(Stanley Paul).—This is decidedly an original novel, Mr. Lance is the riding master and the story is about the love affairs of his various pupils. We have the story of Miss Dulcie who was just on the point of marrying and marrying well, when an unknown sister-in-law appears upon the scene with an heir to the property that Dulcie's finance had inherited. Then there is Mr. Ainslie Devereaux, who neglected his wife and many others, in all of whom we become deeply interested and Miss Wyllarde manages very cleverly for we are allowed to know how all the love affairs end, although they have only been told to the Riding Master.

A PRIESTESS OF HUMANITY by Mrs. Stanley Wrench—(John Long).—Mrs. Wrench has written a very readable story, but somewhat improbable. A really good story must be improbable, for the ordinary everyday life of most people is hum-drum. So we have Clive Annesley who does a most quixotic action and we have Margot Graham who luckily turns out all right, but what might have happened, is what most people will think. For Brenda Lytton one can hardly feel sorry. It is wiser to know something about a man before falling in love with him. Although there is no plot, and no exciting incident still "A Priestess of Humanity" will be read with interest.

About Napoleon there is always something new and during the last twenty years so much fresh material has been brought to light that all the Napoleon books of a quarter of a century ago are more or less out of date. It was between the years 1886 and 1888 that M. August Fournier, Professor of History in the University of Vienna, first published his elaborate biography of Napoleon, and it was at once recognished as a brilliant and accurate piece of work. But many new books have appeared since then, and as the new material became available, M. Fournier began a careful revision of his three volumes enriching and supplementing them by the results of recent research. The book has been much enlarged by this process, and among the treasures now added to it is a series of hitherto unpublished letters of Napoleon from the Vienna archives. There is particular interest for English people in M. Fournier's point of view owing to the Austrian historian's detached attitude to the political situation in the Napoleonic era, and many students of modern history will be glad to hear that Messrs. Longmans, Green and Co. are preparing an English translation in two well-filled volumes. The task of translating the work has been entrusted to the competent hands of Miss Annie Elizabeth Adams.

The demand for garden books seems inexhaustible, and the season is just arriving when their pleasant lore can be put into practical effect. It is only natural therefore to find books upon gardening cropping up as plentifully as crocuses by the pathways in the spring lists of publishers. Among the best of such books will be Mrs. Faances A. Bardswell's gossiping treatise upon "The Herb Garden. which Messrs A. and C. Black are just publishing," with a number of full-page illustrations in colour by the Hon. Florence Amherst and Miss Isabelle Forrest. The author claims that no country home is complete without a herb garden and she seeks to explain the sort of soil needed, the right source from which to get the herbs, and the proper time for planting. Four pictures are devoted to sketches of herb gardens in full flower; the others give detailed specimens of some of the most beautiful herbs both in seed and blossom.

From Messrs. Cassel and Company comes an equally seasonable announcement in the shape of the serial issue of their "Popular Gardening" in fortnightly parts, the first of which appeared recently. The charm of this work lies in its exhaustive discussion of every kind of garden culture, and in the multiplicity of detail supplied. There will be twenty-four fortnightly parts, profusely illustrated, and the price is, as usual, strictly popular.

Florence—City of Flowers—has, perhaps, as many romantic associations as any city in Europe, and the Rev. J. Wood Brown has already laid its lovers under a debt of gratitude by a sound and sympathetic narrative of its historic progress through the ages. He now returns to the theme, with a richly-illustrated volume shortly to be published by Messrs. Rivingtons, under the title of "Florence—Past and Present." Mr. Brown will here discuss such erudite topics as the early trade of Florence, the growth of the power of the State, and the influence of religion, interspersed with lighter chapters, touching social themes like "Poats and Boatmen," "Amulets," and experiences "On the Road."

TROOPS FOR WELLINGTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 16.

R. I. M. S. "Northbrook" arrived in the harbour early this morning from Rangoon and Port Blair with convalescents and young soldiers for Wellington. The men are from the 1st Border Regiment, the Surrey Regiment, the Royal Garrison Artillery and T. I. Rifles and disembarked soon after the arrival of the vessel, marching to Fort St. George. Details leave to-morrow morning for Wellington and the "Northbrook" will sail to-morrow for Rangoon with details from this Port.

THERE was a further rise in the plague mortality in India reported during the week ending 11th March. During the week under report there were 36,101 seizures and 31,054 deaths. Provincial mortality figures were :—Bombay 1,828, Madras 201, Bengal, 4,417, the United Provinces 18,186, the Punjab 4,429, Burma 204, the Central Provinces 1,169, Coorg 1, Mysore 91, Hyderabad 233, Central India 276, North West Frontier Provinces 6, and Kashmir 13.

AVIATION IN BOMBAY.

Monoplane Flights Arranged.

The monoplanes of Captain Windham have arrived from Allahabad and from about Saturday next the aeroplanes will be exhibited on the Oval The actual flying (weather and wind permitting) will take place in the course of the next week.

The monoplane is the same type as one which has crossed the English Channel at the latter end of 1909 by Louis Blerlot fitted with a number three cylinder 35-40 h. p. engine. The machine measures about 32 feet in length by 29 feet wide. It is fitted with two landing wheels in front. The shock on landing being taken up by several strands of woven rubber. The tail is supported by a small wheel, situated under the fixed rear elevator to which is attached the two elevating back planes and placed vertically above the latter is the horizontal rudder for stearing the machine which is operated by the feet from the driver's seat, aided by the "gauchissement" or the bending of the wings.

The complete machine weights about 480 lbs. without the pilot. The wings are covered with specially prepared India rubbered waterproof cloth under and above the framework of the wings. The body is built in selected ash which is braced together with steel wires tightened by special brace tighteners. The propellers are made in separate pieces of special wood covered in silk and highly polished and fixed as a tractor direct to the shaft of the engine which revolves about 1,200 rvs. per minute. Five machines are at present in Bombay, one of which will be on view and the other flown on the Oval which has been kindly granted by the Government for this purpose.

The aeroplanes have been constantly flown at Allahabad during the last two months. Lieutenant G. P. Dawes of the Royal Birkshire Regiment who was one of the earliest of British Aviaters to obtain a Pilot Certificate, will pilot the machine. He took his certificate on this type of machine at Wolverhampton, making several long flights, which are necessary for any one to obtain the Pilot Certificate.

The planes will be on view during the next few days at the Oval and afterwards will be flown up and down the Oval which is about half a mile in length subject to the weather being suitable for a flight. A small charge will be made to inspect the machines and although the area is somewhat restricted the population of Bombay will be able to witness the flight of a machine which in the case of a monoplane is especially fascirating to watch.

The monoplanes are being erected to-day and will be on view Saturday and Sunday and it is hoped to fly during the evenings of next week. Capt. Windham, who is in charge of the arrangements was the organizer of the very successful meeting at the Allahabad Exhibition, the two machines having done over 750 miles of flying without a breakage or accident of any sort, which over the period of time constitutes a record.

THEFT OF BULLOCKS AND CART.

Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Carter charged Dagdoo Aga Mahomed and two other young Mahomedans with the theft of a cart and pair of bullocks valued at Rs. 204, the property of Sambhoo Arjoon, a Hindu cartman.

On Wednesday afternoon the three accused were going along Doongri Road, and seeing the accused drive past they shouted him to stop. As he did not, they ran after him and got into it. They then took out four rupees from his pocket and pushed him out of the cart and drove away. The complainant reported the matter to the police, and the accused were arrested.

His Worship sentenced the first accused to two months' rigorous imprisonment. The other two accused being mere lads were ordered to receive eight stripes each.

ANOTHER CHARGE AGAINST THATTE.

AT the Police enquiries have not been completed, Mr. F. H. Vincent, Deputy Commissioner of Police, C. I. D., Bombay, asked for a remand of the case in which Janardhan N. Thatte, a Brahmin, was charged with having put a stone on the railway lines, thereby endangering safety of persons travelling by a railway train.

The accused opposed the application and told Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate (before whom the accused was brought up for his trial,) that the inquiries were completed in December last and the charge should no longer be kept hanging on him from day to-day.

Mr. Vincent said that the offence was committed in the Khandva District and he was to be tried there. There was another case pending against the accused in his Worship's Court which was fixed to be heard on the 27th instant. If the railway case was adjourned until the 28th instant it would save the trouble of taking and bringing him back to and from Khandva.

The case was remanded to the 28th instant.

BOMBAY RACES.

14th Extra Meeting.

SATURDAY, 18TH MARCH.

Horses left in after declaration of forfeit at 6 p. m on Thursday 16th March 1911 :—

THE HURST PARK PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile 1 furlong.—Oakton 9 10, Hilarity 9 6, Forfeit 9 3, Lady Spring 9 3, Eva 8 9, Picturesque 8 8.

A SELLING PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.—Posco 9 9, Killua 9 7, T M 8 9 2, Ocquette 9 2, Huka 9 0, Bright Metal 8 12, Cracker 8 2, Boomey 7 11, Mafoota 7 8, Signorina 7 4.

DIVISION OF AN AUCTION PLATE—Distance 5 furlongs —Tofic Pasha 10 1, Toronto 9 8, Grey Falcon 9 3, Maimoon 8 8, Matheran 8 6, Prime Minister 8 5, St Anthony 8 2, Sharar 8 1, Zuffer Beg 7 12, Lush 7 9, Yacoot 7 6, Fado 7 5, Officer 7 4, Rose 7 3, Lahuk 7 3, Prince of Wales 7 2,

In accordance with clause 2 (e) general conditions the top weight is reduced 4 lbs and the others in proportion.

Director 9 13, Woolwinder 9 3, Happy Land 8 7, Conqueror 8 1, Kelitdar 8 1, Defence 8 0, Nasibdar 8 0, Compact 7 13, Ordinary 7 12, Mighty Nugget 7 11, Leader 7 10, Siberia 7 7, Arab Blood 7 6, Good Morning 7 6, Antica 7 6, Dreadnought 7 4, Kafoor 7 2.

In accordance with clause 2 (e) general conditions the top weight is raised 9 lbs and the others in proportion.

DIVISION OF A NEW ARAB PONY SELLING PLATE—5 furlongs.—Once More, Brave Lad, Nimar, Balkin, Jeffer, Blade, Ayar, Duke Feote, Pricter, Rustic, Clever Boy II, Poona Mail, Keep Up, Fairplay, Lord Chestnut, Roll Gold, Sanyabar, Time Keeper, Plato, Young Obaman, Cocaine, Dimshak, Denmark, Separation, Electric, Maasal, Jungli, Great Gun, Fluke Sidick, Dwarka, Shojelly, Golden Hall, Sasan, Barefoot, Sir Albert, Red Flower, Generous, Takti Jamshed, Little Witness, Annis Pasha, Young Hudbar, Mutrood, Agent, Rare, Symington, Jameel, Reheiman, Sattara, Hurby, Papa.

THE BAGDAD PLATE—Distance about 2 miles.—Racer 9 3, Tajilmulook 8 11, Parliament 8 10, Famous 8 9, Young Salanic 8 4, Well Done 8 1, Braganza 8 0, Balmoral 8 0, Artist 7 12, Silvermine 7 0.

DIVISION OF THE ARAB NURSERY PLATE—Distance about 7 furlongs.—Young Majub 9 8, Rozelmulook 8 12, Young Lad 8 9, Brazee 8 8, Rightaway 8 5, Murwan 8 5, Dawcod Beg 8 3, Burgomaster 8 0, Sadoon Pasha 7 12, Crown Prince 7 11, Little Laffy 7 11, St Hilarion 7 10, Plantic 7 10, Shihab 7 9, Muswood 7 8, Malik-el-Soudan 7 0, Sayel 9 0, Money Gold 8 11, Dilsher 8 10, Maitland Kelly late Sceptre 8 8, Red Monk 8 4, Mutrood 8 3, Mysore 8 2, Hoojaz 8 1, El Kameen 8 1, Sardinia 8 1, Diab 7 13, Tanin 7 12, Young Parvez 7 12, The Czar 7 9, Hyder Beg 7 6.

In accordance with clause 2 (e) general conditions the top weight is raised 10 lbs and the others in proportions.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazette," March 16.)

Mr Lakshman Narayan Joshi, LL B, is authorised to practise as a pleader in the Thana District.

Mr Rajaram Vishnu Vede is authorised to practise as a pleader in the Poona District.

Mr Chhotalal Pitamber Oza, B A, LL B, is authorised to practise as a pleader the Ahmedabad District.

Mr V Narayana Iyer, B A, LL B, is admitted as a Vakil of the High Court.

Mr Shesgiri Manjunath Kaikini, LL B, is admitted as a Vakil of the High Court.

Mr Nrisinhdas Bhagvandas Vibhakakar, LL B, is admitted as a Vakil of the High Court.

Mr. Shridhar Vishnu Kathavate is granted one month and-a-half's privilege leave and Mr. Chunilal Umedbhai Patel, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Thasra during his absence,

The following appointment and transfer of Head Accountants are ordered in consequence of Mr, Jeysing Manchharam, Second Grade Head Accountant, Kaira, retiring, Mr. G. W. Walshe, Second Clerk in the Commissioner, N. D.'s office to be Fourth Grade Head Accountant and to do duty at Surat Mr, Ratilal Madhavram, acting Head Accountant, Surat to do duty at Kaira.

The following transfers of Mamlatdars are ordered :—Mr Narayan Shridhar Pusalkar, from Peint to Jamner. Mr Bhikaji Vithal Deshpande, Mamlatdar, Jamner, to be Chitnis to the Collector of East Khandesh ; and Mr Lakshman Narayan Joglekar, Chitnis to the Collector of East Khandesh, to be Mamlatdar, Chalisgaon.

Southern Division.

One month's privilege leave granted to Mr Datta[illegible] traya Bhikaji Nesrikar, District Inspector of La[illegible] Records, Belgaum is cancelled.

Mr Vishindas Rambux Mirchandani, Sub-Di[illegible] sional Forest Officer, West Khandesh, has passed [illegible] examination in Marathi according to the High[illegible] Standard.

The undermentioned candidates passed an exam[illegible] nation in Marathi according to the Higher Standa[illegible] Mr Kalabhai Wallabhram Mehta, Head Clerk, D[illegible] trict Judge's Court Surat. Dayabhai Revash[illegible] Pathak, Pleader, Ahmedabad.

Mr Manorbhai Hirabhai, residing at Bor[illegible] appointed to be a Conciliator within the li[illegible] the Borsad Taluka in the Kaira District.

Mr Anant Mahadev Damle, LL B, is ap[illegible] the District Government Pleader and Publi[illegible] cutor, Ratnagiri, for a period of five years[illegible] Govind Waman Dhapre, resigned.

Consequent on the transfer to Bombay[illegible] Parakh, Excise Inspector, Peint, Nasik [illegible] Dinshaw Jamsetji Javery, acting Inspe[illegible] vice Mr Parakh on leave is posted as [illegible] pector, Bombay.

Mr Dayabhai Mehta, Excise I[illegible] South Circle, Belgaum District[illegible] privilege for one month, on [illegible] arrangement ordered :—Mr [illegible] Excise Sub-Inspector B[illegible] Inspector, Athni South [illegible] Umnansaheb, Naik, [illegible] Sub-Inspector, Belg[illegible] Mr P A Pradha[illegible] tillery, West Kh[illegible] sick leave for [illegible] madar, Shir[illegible]

[illegible]

SKIN [illegible]

If you su[illegible] tate of the Blo[illegible] on should test [illegible] he world-famed [illegible] medicine has [illegible] popular than eve[illegible] doubtedly because thi[illegible] what it professes to do—[illegible] DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE. This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this offer as a token of gratitude to your wonderful Clarke's Blood Mixture." —June 18, 1908.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we [illegible] public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR [illegible]

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

BY THE WAY.

WHERE THE JAPANESE EXCEL.

But much as the rolling-stock may be behind our own, the Japanese methods of handing luggage are infinitely superior, and if the passenger has no more than hand baggage his bicycle is carried free. On the other hand, the State imposes a yearly tax of eight shillings on every such machine. The names of the stations are displayed in English as well as in Japanese, but although advertising " has begun to disfigure the rural beauties of Japan, it has happily not yet reached that advanced stage when it is easy to mistake somebody's cocoa, soap, ink, or other commodity for the name of the station ! " At many of the stations a list, in Japanese and English, enumerates the places of interest in the neighbourhood, and, having given the distances at which they will be found, adds the words : " For further information, apply to the Station Master."

REFORMING THE CALENDAR.

Mr. Robert Pearce's proposed Bill for the reform of the calendar will scarcely excite as much alarm and opposition as that revolutionary Act of 24 Geo. II., which provided that, " after the 3rd of September in that year the next ensuing day should be held as the 14th. " This seeming robbery of eleven days was violently resented by millions, who could see neither the necessity nor the justice of it ; and the politicians who supported the Bill were mobbed, in the streets and assailed with cries of " Who stole the eleven days ? Give us back the eleven days ! " The iniquity of this tampering with the calendar was conclusively proved by the evidence of an oak-tree near Malwood Castle, in Hampshire, which was credited with budding every Christmas Day. On Christmas Day, new style, thousands flocked to the tree, curious to see if it would bud as usual ; and great was the jubilation when no bud appeared. Twelve days later, however, on the anniversary of the old Christmas Day, it threw out new shoots. Thus did nature join in the protest against the outrage !

THE DIGNITY OF THE SPEAKER.

[illegible]hese days, when the dignity of the Speaker is [illegible]usly guarded, one reads, with horror of the [illegible]iberties taken with one of his august pre-[illegible]of a past century, as recorded in the [illegible]ls of the House of Commons. Thus in [illegible], we read it was "affirmed by the Speaker [illegible] Elward Herbert put not off his [illegible], but put out his tongue, and popped [illegible] with his finger in scorn." Sir Edward [illegible]d said that he meant no offence to the [illegible]d when he added that "he had not intent [illegible] Mr. Speaker professed himself "worse [illegible]n before." Two days later the House [illegible]ed by Mr. Speaker that "Mr. T. T.——, [illegible]d violent manner, and contrary to the [illegible]liament, standing near the Speaker's [illegible]Baw ?" in the Speaker's ear, to the [illegible]nd affrightment of the Speaker and of [illegible]f the House." In this case the offen-[illegible]ency to tender a full apology.

LATE JUDGE EMDEN.

[illegible]e Emden was a man of ripe and [illegible] and was specially versed in com-[illegible] was among the most strenuous [illegible]s. In his own Courts he raised his [illegible]timate remedy of imprisonment [illegible] the excuse for unlimited credit ; [illegible] charges of undertakers in poor [illegible] dangerous prevalence of debt [illegible] and against the ill-usage of [illegible]. His plea for a reform [illegible]for the people instead [illegible]home in a well-writ-[illegible] once reported a [illegible]private letter on

[illegible]DGE.

[illegible]s at Cam-[illegible]ly to the [illegible]g con-[illegible] the [illegible]est [illegible]e

[illegible]oli-[illegible]uth-[illegible]te and [illegible]se suc-[illegible]mob, ex-[illegible]ir pet party, [illegible] Champ Clark [illegible]play, and after an [illegible] disperse. But, as [illegible]"Possibly Dolliver [illegible]nd feathering, but my great-[illegible]bout the gate receipts. He had [illegible]ng."

THE CANNY SCOT AGAIN.

Railways companies throughout Britain have all been practising economies in recent years, but perhaps none of them has carried these so far as the Caledonian Railway Company. The general manager has issued the following notice to the staff : As a good ink, quite suitable for ordinary purposes, can be produced from old typewriting ribbons, arrangements must be made for such worn-out ribbons being returned to the Stores Department. The ink thus produced will be issued to Stations as non-copyable ink, and can be utilised in recording particulars in books, such as wagon books, signalmen's books, &c, &c. It must not be used for public correspondence, traders' accounts, accounts for audit-department or other important documents. Evidently a characteristically Scottish instance of taking care of the bawbees. And why not ? It is just in such comparatively little things that well-managed concerns save what amounts to a big sum in the course of a year.

AN AGE LIMIT FOR JUDGES.

The "Law Journal" wonders whether Mr. Asquith's statement the other day on this subject is to be accepted as an indication that, in the opinion of the Government, there are judges now on the Bench whose reluctance to take their pensions ought to cease ! At the present time there are five judges who are entitled to take their retiring allowances. Mr. Justice Grantham has been on the Bench twenty-five years, Lord Macnaghten twenty-three, Mr. Justice Lawrance twenty-one, Lord Justice Vaughan Williams twenty, and Lord Justice Kennedy eighteen. It deserves to be noted that these five judges, by remaining on the Bench after they had earned their pensions, have already saved the country no less a sum than £112,000.

YEARS AND SERVICE.

The senior judge in point of service is not necessarily the oldest in point of years. Mr. Justice Grantham, though the "Father of the Bench," with a quarter of a century's service, is younger than Lord Macnaghten and Mr. Justice Lawrance, and very little older than Mr. Justice Channell, who was not appointed a judge until Mr. Justice Grantham had nearly earned the right to retire. The difficulty about an age limit for the Bench is, the "Law Journal" holds, in fixing it. There have been, it adds, not a few judges who have rendered the public the most distinguished service after they have attained the age of seventy-five.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes " as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

COMMON FEVERS.

How to Overcome Their Disabilities.

No more wonderful evidence of the marvellous regulating machinery which exists in the human body can be found than the way in which the body-heat is, in health, always kept at the same level, no matter what may be the external temperature.

Similarly, the subtle influence of a tropical climate manifests itself in the ease with which this delicate machinery is put out of gear and people's temperature goes up, so that they suffer from Fever.

All fevers cause an undoubted feeling of weakness. To remedy this, there is nothing so rapid in its effect, so certain in its action or so complete in the revitalising sensation it imparts, as Sanatogen, the greatest known reconstituent, to which the medical profession have, with one accord, given the description "the tonic-food with lasting effects."

What Sanatogen can do in Fevers is strikingly shown in the case of Mr. Shirley Tremearne (Editor of "Capital"), 98, Clive Street, Calcutta, who writes : —"I had a sharp attack of fever last October which brought me to a state of great weakness. During the whole period my diet was almost entirely soda, milk and Sanatogen.

"I cannot speak too highly of Sanatogen, which I took for some time, and which not only kept me up during the attack, but afterwards restored me once more to full vigour. In fact, I was better and stronger after this course of Sanatogen than before the attack."

Sanatogen may be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

"WOMEN PARASITES."

A pitiful mischance, recalling the catastrophe of Carlyle's first "French Revolution" M S., is related by Olive Schreiner, famous for her Story of an African Farm," in the preface to her new book "Women and Labour." For many years she was occupied upon a work dealing with woman's life in all its aspects. From 1888 until 1899 she worked at this continuously. Then came the war. The Dutch in the Transvaal attacked us hoping at last to fulfil their dream of driving us into the sea. Among the hapless people who suffered most from President Kruger's mad folly was Olive Schreiner. She was in Cape Colony when war began, and could not get back to her home in Johannesburg. Nor could she get a message through to any friend who might have looked after her possessions. Some eight months after when the British troops had taken and entered Johannesburg a friend who being on the British side, had been allowed to go up, wrote me that he had visited my home and found it looted. My desk had been force open and broken up, and its contents set on fire. I thus knew that my book had been destroyed. At first she hoped to write it again as Carlyle rewrote his great epic but now she has given up the idea. This volume contains merely a recaptured fragment of it that she gives out, she says—one can well understand her feelings—with considerable pain.

THE WORLD'S LOSS.

If this fragment is typical of the whole work, then the world has lost heavily by the destruction of the precious MS. All the qualities which long ago won for Olive Schreiner the gratitude and Admiration of readers all over the globe are here in their old strength. There is fierce satire. There is deep-souled eloquence. There is the same quick reasoning, the same tenderness the same poetic insight into the puzzle of life. Simply stated, the book is a passionate appeal for the rescue of woman from the fate of becoming merely a "parasite." "Women," says Olive Schreiner "have lost their place in the social order. They used to have definite duties of motherhood. They made clothes for themselves and their men folk. They adorned their dwellings. They prepared salves and simples for the healing of the wounded and the [illegible]. Gradually their share in the work of life has [illegible]n taken from them. Three-fourths of it have [illegible]ak away for ever, and the remaining fourth [illegible]tends to shrink." This is the real influence [illegible]d the woman's movement, Olive Schreiner [illegible]. Women feel they are becoming 'parasites,' [illegible]ly dependent upon men. They demand, [illegible]fore, that once again they shall have [illegible] share of honoured and socially useful [illegible]an toil. That is the real 'woman's right.' From [illegible]judge's seat to the legislator's chair, from the [illegible]smans closest to the merchant's office, from the [illegible]nist's laboratory to the astronomer's tower, [illegible]e is no post or form of toil for which it is not [illegible]intention to attempt to fit ourselves. There is [illegible] closed door we do not intend to force open. [illegible]men, in short, will not rest until they have won [illegible]k their 'right to exist' honourably; not as [illegible]rasites, but as producers on a level with men."

TYPICAL "PARASITE."

Olive Schreiner gives several instances of what she means by "parasites." One is the daughter of an English officer on half-pay, who had to exist on a few hundreds a year. She can neither cook nor make her clothes. She can hardly do her own hair or dress herself. She has no intellectual or artistic interests. In a life of twenty-eight years this woman has probably not contributed one hour's earnest toil, mental or physical, to the increase of the sum total of productive human labour. Another case is that of the wife of a leading barrister. Her husband is absorbed in his work. Her children are at school. Her house is looked after by servants. If she tries to talk to her husband in the evenings about her visits, her shopping, her bazaars, he is bored. She has no duties, no real occupations, no interests. The obvious criticism of Olive Schreiner's attitude is that she is mistaking local and temporary circumstances for a universal and permanent change in human relations. It is only, after all, one class of women who suffer from having no definite employments, and the cause of their suffering is simply over civilisation, and the accidental excess in certain countries of women over men. Still, among this one class there is enough unrest to justify uneasiness. The feelings which are behind the various women's movements could not find clearer more eloquent expression than they do in this remarkable book.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 17th March.

232, Rifle Meeting.—The Annual Rifle Meeting will be held at Ghat Kopar (subject to alteration) by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. daily. Programmes can be obtained at Head Quarters.

B V R Range 17th " VI 800 yards
" " 18th " VIII and IX 200 yards
" " 19th " VII 200 yards, also matches I to VI (closes)
" " 20th Cadets Marching Competition.
G I P Ranges 18th Blaney Challenge Cup
" 19th Leslie Challenge Cup

233. Parades.—Parades will be held on the Oval on Mondays and Thursdays at 6-30 p.m. until further orders for Recruits, Reservists and members requiring parades for efficiency and also at Head-Quarters on Tuesdays and Saturdays at 6-30 p m.

234. Miniature Range—During the Rifle Meeting the Miniature Range at Head-Quarters will be closed.

235. Musketry.—It is notified for information that the Class Firing must be completed by the 26th instant.

B V R Ranges will be open for this purpose on Tuesday 21st, Thursday 23rd and Sunday 26th instant, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. Members who have not yet completed their class firing must do so on the above dates.

Rifle Club.—Matches Nos. 17 and 18 will close on Saturday 25th instant. Ranges will be available for Rifle Club matches on Wednesday 22nd instant, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. and Saturday 25th instant, by trains leaving Victoria Terminus at 12-45 and 1-50 p.m. All members who have not yet fired matches 17 and 18 must do so on the above dates.

Miniature Range.—Matches 9 and 10 will close on Saturday 25th instant. The Miniature Range at Head-Quarters will be open on Tuesday 21st and Thursday 23rd instant, from 5 to 7 p.m. and Saturday 25th instant, from 9 to 12 noon.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Wemyss, says : " It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed. Chemists Grocers, etc., sell it.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

THE CORONET THEATRE.

Miss Horniman's company, writes a London correspondent in mail week, are most usefully spending their third and last week on " The Tallyman" and "The Silver Box." "The Tallyman" is by his Honour Judge Parry, and suggests that it is not quite fair to judge the County Court Bench by such things as "What the Butler Saw." I have an impression that it has appeared in London before; I also remember vaguely that it roused protests in the retail dry goods trade; and seeing it for the first time last night, I found it excellent. The trade protested because the play showed a tallyman, or traveller in dry goods, attempting to undermine the virtue of an honest engineer's wife who had run up a large bill for dress materials and jewellery. Trades have such a way of generalising from one instance. I saw no reason to suppose that the play contained a reflection upon the morality of all travellers in dry goods; but I saw a good illustration of the way in which a man—county-court judge or humble dramatist—though sitting down to write a play he may write rubbish, may yet write something worth listening to when he sets himself to write of something he was strongly felt. Judge Parry has no doubt had before him many a summons to commit the victim of the seductive easy payment system ; and in this little play he very pardonably, if not very judicially, says what he thinks of it all. The result is something honest and real and dramatic; and, having this material to work upon, Miss Edyth Goodall, as the victim, played beautifully, having with the rest of the company the advantage of a genuine Lancashire accent.

THE SILVER BOX.

"The Silver Box" requires no praise. Some years ago it introduced to us Mr. Galsworthy, and it is in its minor key a little masterpiece of realism. It is the best illustrations there has ever been of the fact that the difference between truth and melodrama is a matter of treatment and not of plot. Mr. Galsworthy could place upon the stage an innocent victims of a baronet turned out by her landlord with her baby into a snowstorm, and we should be able to believe it. It is done simply by making people speak naturally; and in "The Silver Box" there is never a word too much and every sentence bites. The acting of Miss Horniman's company has to bear comparison with recollections of a quite perfect performance at the Court Theatre: tried by this standard it has its faults. Mr. E. Percy, for instance, is not a young Englishman from Oxford, or anything like it. He is much too Gallic in appearance, dress and manner. Mr. Stanley Drewitt, as the magistrate, has not caught the atmosphere of the police-court. But, for all this, it is a very able presentation of the play, and two of the characters—the Jones—are played as well as they could ever be by Miss Ada King and Mr. Milton Rosmer.

"THE MUSIC OF THE SALON."

"The Music of the Salon" was the title of an interesting causerie—one of the series of Causeries du Jeudi organised by Miss Andrews and now transferred to the Haymarket from the Little Theatre—by Mr. Filson Young at this theatre at a matinee in mail week. Mr. Young's thoughts on music are always worth hearing, and it was not necessary to agree with all that he said in order to enjoy his lecture. No one could dissent, however, from his preliminary proposition as to the several kinds of music that exist, music of the concert-room, music of the open air, music of the salon, and so on, or take exception to his further contention that each kind of music required its own appropriate atmosphere and suffered when transplanted to another. Music of the salon, therefore, was music specially adapted to the needs of the world of elegance and fashion in its hours of the relaxation, and it was conditioned by that fact. Therefore it should not penetrate too far to the heart of things. Its emotional content should be slight. It might arouse smiles, but not hearty laughter. It might bring the tear to the eye, but should not allow it to run over, for, as Mr. Young neatly put it, the tear which glistened like a diamond in the eye of beauty was one thing and that which bedewed a powdered cheek was another one altogether. Not all light music, however, was necessarily salon music. A waltz of Johann Strauss, for instance, was perfect in its way; it stirred the pulses and set all feet twinkling. But that was not the province of salon music. A waltz of Chopin, on the other hand, moved no one to dance, but conjured up wonderful pictures of others dancing, of elegant ball-rooms, fair women, smiles, tears, and all the romance, passion, and even tragedy that lay behind, and here was the music of the salon in perfection. Who had written the most perfect salon music? In Mr. Young's judgment the French with their supreme regard for form and finish, and their capacity for the perfect expression of ideas in themselves unimportant. A little appreciation of Debussy in passing was worth noting. No composer possessing an equal command of technique had ever had so little to say. The Germans, the lecturer suggested, scarcely excelled in music of the salon, for seriousness would keep breaking in, and this was fatal. When, however, Mr. Young went on to name Mendelssohn and Schumann as almost the only exceptions to the rule, he was surely strangely oblivious to the claims of Mozart and Haydn. If these great German masters (putting aside the question of Haydn's precise nationality) did not write perfect music for the salon it is certainly hard to say who did. But apparently it was music for the modern drawing-room rather than music of the salon in the wider sense that Mr. Young had in mind. It was at any rate very pleasant to find that he was not afraid to say a good word for Mendelssohn and as a whole his causerie, with its many happy thoughts and felicitous phrasing, passed away a very agreeable hour. Some pleasant songs and piano pieces from Miss Irene Scharrer, Miss Maggie Teyte, and Mr. Hubert Bromilow added further to the enjoyment of the afternoon.

MR PELISSIER'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT.

Mr. H. G. Pelissier is busily occupied rehearsing the new entertainment to be submitted at the Apollo in his own words, "when it is ready reference has already been made here to the three potted plays forming the second part of the programme. First comes "Henry VIII," with Mr. Pelissier as Cardinal Wolsey, Mr. Morris Harvey as Bluff King Hal, Mr. Dan Everard as the Duke of Buckingham and Miss Gwennite Mars as Queen Katherine. In the skit upon "Count Hannibal Mr. Pelissier yielding to extreme pressure and a Sandow corset, will appear as Miss Lily Brayton and Mr. Harvey as Mr. Oscar Asche. In "Inconstant George" Mr. Lewis Sydney assumes the identity of Mr. Aubrey Smith and Mr. Pelissier that of Mr. Charles Hawtrey. But this is not all. A visit to the Palace convinced Mr. Pelissier that he too, possessed unsuspected powers as a ballerina assoluta; consequently he intends to add an imitation of Miss Maud Allan to this part of the programme. An exact reproduction of the Palace stage and orchestra is promised with Mr. Lewis Sydney as harpist and Mr. Douglas Maolaren as Mr. Hermann Finck. The first portion of the entertainment will consist of new songs, dances, and quartettes, including a new topical ditty, entitled "The Return to the Simple Life."

"SINS OF SOCIETY."

On the evening of Saturday, March 25, Mr. Arthur Collins revived at Drury Lane, Messrs. Cecil Raleigh and Henry Hamilton's stirring drama, "The Sins of Society." Among those who formed the caste were Mrs. Langtry, in the principal female character, Miss Madge Fabian, Mr. Charles Rock, Mr. George Barrett, Mr. Vincent Clive, Mr. Oshar Adye, and Miss Fanny Brough.

A SCHOOL FOR ACTING.

Meanwhile Miss Gertrude Kingston has a rather more personal project in hand. At Miss Rosina Filippi has for some time contemplated the construction of a "Little Green Theatre" for her dramatic classes, the two ladies have arranged to join in organising a school for acting in connection with the Little Theatre. Both are imbued with a hearty regard for the realistic methods practised on the Continent. For such purposes no building could be better fitted, they hold, than the Little Theatre, where the actor is in such close touch with his audience that anything short of naturalness must inevitably strike a wrong note. There will be one matinee every month—a public performance by pupils at which new plays and old classics are to be presented; also frequent lectures on all subjects appertaining to the actor's and stage managers are accompanied by demonstrations in lighting and stage setting. The first term begins immediately after Easter.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 17.

(Before the Hon. CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BATCHELOR.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

397-09 J R Patell and Co, J F Karaka and Co vs James John Ballantine Smetham B & Co.
522-10 Mirza M and M, Lathia Bapat Singhji Balabhai vs Mobantar Poonjabhai Kapadia, Motichand and Co
606-08 Jehangir M and S, Ganjaram Vinayak vs Waman Shamrao and another, Shamrao M and H
17-09 Shroff D and D Sorabji Ardeshir Wachagandy vs Bapuji Nusserwanji Vatchagandy and another, Wadia G and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

After the Insolvency Court is Over.

To Speak to the Minutes of Decree.

649-10 Payne and Co Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam vs Cursondas Natha Nanu H and Co

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

61-10 Bicknell M and R Bai Ruttonbai widow and others vs Jehangir Cursetji Gadiali Mulla and M
616-09 Shamrao M and H Govindji Mulji Raval and another vs Lalloobai Chaganlal and others Motichand and D
1013-08 Malvi H M and K. Kansyalal Hiralal and others vs Sursjprasad Ramnarayen and another, Hiralal and Co, settled
1174-09 Chitnis M and K, Anaji Laxman Sakharkar vs Narotamdas Anandji Mansukhlal, J H and Co
37-10 Craigie B and Co, The Bank of India vs The Trimcumdas Mills Co. Payne and Co, Bhaishanker K and G
1046-09 In person, Sayed Mahbook Alikhan vs Syed Sardar Alikhan and others
1119-09 Raghavaya B and K, Mangalore Ramrao vs Kikabai Premchand and others, Edgelow G W and Co
1151-09 Raghavaya B and N, The Ahmedabad New Edward Mfg Co vs Soojanmal Sooganmal, Pestonji R K & Co
16-10 Wadia G and Co, E D Sassoon and Co vs Sidick Haji Hoosein, Edgelow, G W & Co
958-09 Madhowji K and C, Bala alias Rama Kamlia vs Gopal Nagoo Patel and others, un person, Madhowji K and C, Mirza MandM
930-10 Ardeshir H D and Co Haridas Lalji vs Narotam Raghowji and another, Bicknel M and R Ardeshir H D and Co,
947-08 Madhowji, K and Co Fulchand Sarowji and others vs Sagarmal Serowji and others Malvi H and M and R.
1143-09 Craigie B and C Hirabai widow vr Gomtibai widow and another Dikshih D and S
830-09 Maiubhai J and M Mangaldas Girdhardas Parekh vs Manilal Maganlal Mehta, Edgelow G W and Co
930-09 Thakurdas and Co Fatmabai vs Mohurrumbai widow and others, Judah and S Smetham B and Co, Jehangir G and B
575-09 Edgelow G W and Co Madhowrao Ramchandra Ghaginde vs Balwant Ramchandra Soman, Shroff D and D
31-09 Tyabji D and Co Motesbai vs Choonilal Pitamber and others Ardeshir H D and Co Little and Co
805-09 Malvi H M and R Ahmed Nozzar Mahomed Fatehally and another vs Kunjbehari Ramnarayen and others, Captain and V
580-09 Malvi H M and R Harnandroi Fulchand vs Uttamchand Hushianmal M B Chotia.
1155-09 Chitnis M and M Mangesh Balkrishna Kolaskar vs The Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co Ltd Ardeshir H D and Co

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

For consent decree.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

399-08 Thakurdas and Co. Abdul Kadeer Vullud Ebrahim Chiwan vs. Dolumbibi and others Captain and V. Bicknell M. and R. Part heard.
75-11 Payne and Co Henriga H Payne and others vs Pirosha Nusserwanji Patel J R Patel and Co
1039-09 Captain and V Ebrahim Chiwan vs the Gondal Ashpuri Ginning Factory Bicknell M and R Madhowji K and C
1178-10 Payne and Co. Tirathdas Loonidram vs. Subhayasingh Divanchand Tyabji D and Co.
1107-10 In person Nowla Doona and Co. vs. Lieutenant D. Rathbourne, Little and Co.
929-09 Madhowji K and C Khubchand Multanchand vs Kastwichand Budhmal Hiralal and Co
895-09 Bicknell M and R Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy and Sons vs Adamji Vulliji Jehangir and S
130-11 Madhowji K and C Damodar Anandji vs Mulji Pradhas and another Ardeshir H D and Co.
1034-09 Captain and V The Advocate General of Bombay vs. Gordhandas Khatao and others Craigie B. and Co. Manekhlal J.H. and Co. Jehangir and S.
1026-09 Captain and V. Mahomed Hussain Tharia Topan vs. Heerjibhoy Cawasji Gheewala Motichand and D
745-09 Captain and V Goolam Hoosein Tharia Topan vs Heerjibhoy Cawasji Gheewala Motichand and D
653-09 D J Mantri Harichandra Bhasker and others vs Krishnarao Balkrishnaji and another Daphtari F and D Little and Co
1008-09 Ardeshir H D and Co Manbai widow vs Goolam Hussein and others Captain and V Payne and Co Matubhai J, and M
1088-09 Motichand and D Messrs Ghelabhoy Liladhur and Co vs Makunji Depar J R Patel and Co
959-09 Bicknell M and K Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia vs Messrs Thakurdas and Co Thakurdas and Co.
1043-09 Thakurdas and Co Pragji Ambaji Mistri vs Tribhovandas Virjivandas Wadia G and Co.
1100-09 Mirza M and M Goolam Hoosein bin Mahomed Ali bin Abdula Mahomed Azimksmiri and another vs Fatmabai and others Crawford B and Co.
1002-09 Captain V Khatoobai vs Jiloobai widow and others Chitnis M and K.
998-09 Tyabji D and Co Ardeshir Cursetji Powalla vs Cowasji Sorabji Minibeck Jehangir and S.
441 Malvi H M and R Goordgal Gagabhai vs Narotamdas Gordhandas and another, Payne and Co.
283-05 Madhowji K and C R Sathna vs Lakhmidas Haridas Purshotam Little and Co Not to be called on before 20th March 1911
155-09 Tyabji D and Co Madhowrao Shivshankar and others Harishchandra Soondarlal and others Ardeshir H D and Co Edgelow G W and Co
946-09 Payne and Co Essajee Gulabhchand and Co vs Porte Shivnarayen Lundasukdas and others Edgelow G W and Co

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE ROBERTSON.)

For Argument as to costs.

449-09 Captain and V Lachmichand Ramchand Tae G I P Railway Little and Co

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1032-09 Tyabji D and Co Jeevanchand Lallubai and Co vs Gulabchand Manalal and Co Payne and Co.
1041-09 Captain and V Haji Ismail and others vs Shah Manilal Lakhmidas and other Raghavaya B ann N.
961-03 Raghavaya B and N Makanji Jugjiwan vs Mathurdas Kallianji and others Tankurdas and Co.
868-10 M B Chotia Bai Jeevanbai widow vs Ebrahim Karoon and another Pestonji R K and Co.
4-10 Khanderao L and M Mahomedally Jewaji vs Dawa Gooma and another Mulla and M
2-10 Ardeshir H D and Co Muncherji Pestonji Chokai vs The Municipal Commr for the City of Bombay Crawford B and Co
760-08 Smetham B and Co Jugabhai Maganlal and another vs Bai Ganga widow and others Daphtary F and D
88-10 Matubhai J and M Bai Virbai widow vs Karrim Hassam and others Unvalla and P Mathubai J and M
564-09 Shroff D and D Venjs Dharsey vs Dharsey Manji and others Daphtary F and D Mehta and D
5-07 Shamrao M and H Hambaiji vs Sorabji Rustomji Sabadar Edgelow G W and Co Mulji and K

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I possess numerous certificates from offici[illegible] Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all disease[illegible] wish to be convinced, are requested to come an[illegible]



SURGERY can only gi[illegible] to the following diseases: [illegible] cured by the unfailing medicine[illegible]

HYDROCELE in any form. [illegible] Elephantiasis and all sorts of [illegible] are cured by an infallible [illegible] consisting of 95 vegetab[illegible]

BLEEDING AND B[illegible] anus, and all inflam[illegible] cause much irri[illegible] cured without th[illegible]

FATTY OR [illegible] size of the b[illegible] other limb[illegible] depressio[illegible] such con[illegible] cured a[illegible] body [illegible] Gout [illegible] appl[illegible] a[illegible]

[illegible] for [illegible]

O[illegible] water[illegible] piercin[illegible] are rel[illegible] ner produ[illegible] or 15 days, [illegible]

IMPOTENC[illegible] POWER are pe[illegible] patient or disease [illegible] the results of though[illegible] entirely cured, GREA[illegible] MANHOOD restored [illegible] sufferers. Unfailing potent re[illegible] are always kept in stock. Pills [illegible] be) for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

MENSTRUAL TROUBLES, Amenorrhœa, Dy[illegible] rhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Prolapsus Uteri, Threate[illegible] Miscarriage, Tumour and other obstinate Uterine Diseases are speedily cured without any chance of recurrence. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 8-8.

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 days Rs. 6-8

Up-country orders promptly executed by Value Payable Post.

Up-country patients are requested to state clearly their age disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

In addition to the abovementioned medicines there are several other superior medicines of different prices for complaints mentioned above and also for several other complaints, the prices and other information for which may be had on application by Post or by personal interview disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, of Benares, Motiwalla's Chawl, near old Tram Terminus, Tardeo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay.

CERTIFICATE.

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure to say that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd.) H. W. WILLIAMS.

Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE.

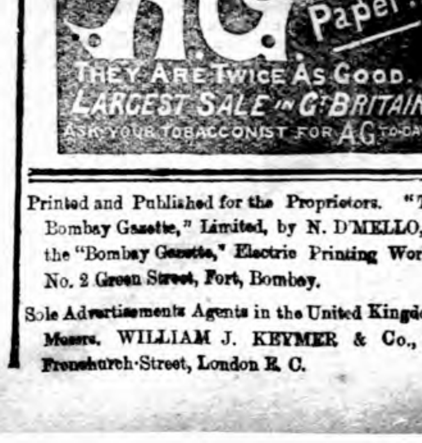
To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo.

Dear Doctor,—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 12 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail. I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you, I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicines will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers, I shall always recommend you to my friends. Yours faithfully,

J. W. BREAKEY, Government Telegraphs.

5th September, 1905.



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